The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 938—Vol. XXIII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1853. [Price 6*d*.

IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—At the FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the shareholders of the IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY, held pursuant to their 11th Rule, on Saturday, the 30th of July, 1853, at 22, Moorgate-st eet,

GEORGE MACARTNEY, Esq., M.P., in the chair, 41

Mr. Lane (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, as also Captains Richards, Thomas, and Woolcock's report of the mines (copies of which are annexed).

The Chairman stated, that Capt. Richards' report of the mines, as also that of Sir James Dombrain, one of the directors who visited them in May last, fully bore out the reports of Capts. Thomas and Hoskins, as published in the company's prospectus.

That the trial shaft was now sunk 12 fms. 1 ft. from surface; and from the report of Capt. Thomas, the company's superintending manager, the main champion lode was expected to be cut in the course of September, from which most prosperous results were anticipated. That there is an efficient staff of Cornish miners now at work at the mines, and contracts have been entered into for the erection of a carpenters' shop, smithy, material house, and office, at the works, for a sum of £46. That in addition to these buildings, directions have been given to the company's solicitor at Cork and Capt. Thomas to contract for the buildings of 8 or 10 cottages for miners on the company's property, at a sum not exceeding £25 each. That the directors purpose visiting the mines early in October, that they may be enabled to report fully to next quarterly meeting of shareholders to be held in that m nth, as to the progress and prospects of the undertaking. That there are 5170 shares reserved until such time as additional funds are required, when they will be allotted amongst the present registered shareholders, in the ratio in which they now hold shares in the company.

The balance sheet, showing a balance of £13,124 3s. in favour of the adventurers, exclusive of their property at the mines, together with the several accounts and vouchers duly audited by the company's auditor, were laid before the meeting, and the shareholders expressed themselves much gratified at the economical management of the funds of the company by the directors. An estimate for the next 3 months expenditure at the mines, amounting to £330 was submitted to the meeting.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. Banks, seconded by Mr. Orr:—

That the statement made to the meeting by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, with the various explanations given as to the plan and progress of the works is highly satisfactory, and that the accounts of receipts and expenditure till 30th July, as laid on the table, be approved and passed.

Moved by Mr. Barry, seconded by Mr. Fullerton:—

That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the chairman and directors for their able and energetic exertions in the management of the affairs of the company, and that they be requested to push forward the operations with the utmost possible dispatch.

Moved by Mr. Wood, seconded by Mr. Barry,

That the thanks of the of the meeting be accorded to our efficient secretary for his valuable and effective services to the company. GEO. MACARTNEY, Chairman.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman for his able and courteous conduct in the chair, the meeting separated. ——— THOMAS B. LANE, Secretary.

Captain JOSEPH RICHARDS's report of Spanish Cove and Colleras.

London, June 6, 1853.—GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the request contained in your chairman's letter of the 24th May last, I have looked over and minutely examined the Irish Consols Mines, accompanied by your secretary, and beg most respectfully to hand you my report thereon, commencing with—

SPANISH COVE.—This valuable part of your property is situated in the parish of Kilmoe, County Cork, and comprises within its limits several promising parallel copper lodes, the main one of which is about 24 feet wide, composed of quartz, beautiful light capel, and a small proportion of gossan and copper ore of good quality, specimens of which I have with me for your examination. About 12 fathoms to the south of the main is another lode of very promising appearance, and its underlie being north, and that of the main lode south, each about 9 feet in the fathom, the present trial shaft is expected to intersect them at a depth of 20 fathoms from the surface, where they will, according to their present inclination, form a junction; and it is not at all improbable that at this distance only from the surface they may prove, as indications would lead us to expect, productive of large quantities of copper ore. This, however, cannot be depended on; but should the intersection of these lodes at the point alluded to (only 20 fathoms deep) assume that character which I expect they will, if not productive of much ore, it will be to a certainty strong proofs of large returns on deeper prosecution. I may here observe that the champion or main lode, as well as its neighbour, can be traced through the entire length of the sett, which is nothing short of 400 fathoms, and this must also be considered a good feature, as the continuation of these lodes westward, presenting the same appearance as at the trial shaft before alluded to, must be hailed as one of the main features and guides as to its further prosecution, and consequent probable success. There are other parallel lodes within a distance of 15 and 50 fathoms; much, however, cannot be said respecting them, but I have no doubt they will prove beneficial to the working of this property, so well worthy a spirited trial. I also looked over the Crookhaven lodes, which are parallel ones, to the south about 400 fathoms, and where they have within the last few days made a shipment of 90 tons of good quality copper ore, the proceeds from the 7 fathom level, and are again preparing another parcel, proving that very great depths are not necessary to the productiveness of the Irish mines. I cannot but confess that the appearances of the lodes at Spanish Cove, particularly the main one, are, in my humble judgment, far superior to the Crookhaven ones. I also looked over the property on the opposite side of the bay, and from observations taken whilst there, have no doubt that not only the Spanish Cove, but other lodes also, run through this piece of mineral ground; indeed, I examined some of the lodes cropping out at surface, and can confidently say that they truly agree in similiarity of character, and have no doubt if properly prosecuted they will becoms as profitable as on the western side of the bay. The entire length under the ocean is about three miles, and should your present intended trials become successful, you will open out to yourselves a mining property, the value of which can scarcely be over estimated. I strongly recommend you for the present to confine your operations principally on the main lode, by sinking the present trial shaft by a force of 12 men, until the intersection, when you will be able to extend a driving westward at that depth, and commence an engine shaft of proper size—say, 500 or 600 fms. west of present one, on which should be placed an engine of sufficient power for draining the whole of the lodes, which are so situated that it would not be at all a difficult matter; by so doing, you would gain for yourselves the advantage of waterfall, and thereby be enabled to erect any necessary water machinery, for the purpose of grinding, stamping, and other necessary processes for rendering the mineral marketable.

COLLERAS.—The operations here have been confined to the driving an adit westward from the bay, the present extent of which is about 50 fms., at which point a rise is being put up for ventilation; for the first 30 fms. the lode was small, composed of quartz, flookan, and occasional spots of copper ore; in the present end, however, it is near 3 ft. wide—very kindly. There is also a cross-cut driven at this point south, for intersection of other lodes in that direction which should be continued, as also the drivage westward, which will be a complete guide for after development, and I am of opinion it will be attended with very satisfactory results. In conclusion, allow me to state that you have ample space, both in length and breadth, and the lodes are so situate, that full and proper development can be easily and economically effected (not forgetting the advantages of the bay, which will enable the imports and exports to be done on the most advantageous terms), and the which I believe will be attended with profitable results to the proprietary. I beg to say that Captain Henry Thomas, most willingly rendered me every assistance in my inspection, and I believe in him the company have a very efficient manager and good miner. JOSEPH RICHARDS.

Capt. H. THOMAS's Report of Spanish Cove and Colleras.

London, July 19.—GENTLEMEN: Agreeable to your request, I beg to hand you my report of the Irish Consols Mines, which I trust will meet your approbation. Perrier's engine-shaft it now about 11 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, and from the character of this ground (clay slate) I calculate we shall reach the 20 fm. level in 10 or 12 weeks from the fms. at which depth it is assumed the great champion lode, as well as the first south lode, will converge and form a junction; calculating this to be the case, I have every reason to believe the result will be highly prosperous. The rise in the back of the Colleras adit level will, I expect, be holed to the surface in a few days, after which the level will be thoroughly ventilated, so as to enable us to resume driving the adit end west on the course of the lode; it is quite necessary to extend this level west, as the ground gently rises in that direction, consequently every fathom driven gives a higher back; besides the lode has gradually improved as the level progressed in its extension west. I should recommend to extend this level to a considerable distance, say 80 fathoms from its present rise, then select the most eligible spot for sinking a shaft on the course of the lode, and by the simple erection of a horse-whim, you can get to the depth of 30 or 40 fms. below the adit level, which will in a great measure prove the character of this division of the company's property. The cross-cut, driving south from the adit level opposite the rise, is in moderate ground. The object of cross-cutting in this direction is to intersect a neighbouring converging parallel lode. I am glad to inform you that several branches of quartz, impregnated with strong yellow copper ore, have been recently intersected: no doubt these branches are in close proximity to the lode alluded to, and very probably in another month the object in cross-cutting in this direction will be attained. I consider it essentially necessary that the lodes should be laid open at the adit level, as it will be a true guide for the deeper explorations. From my long experience of mining in Ireland, (nearly 12 years, and seven years previously as a mine agent in the best mining district in Cornwall) I may be allowed to say, that in your property at Spanish Cove and Colleras if properly, efficiently, and effectually developed, I can have no hesitation in saying that you will not only have a rich, but a lasting and a profitable mine for a series of years to come. The houses—viz., smith's shop, carpenter's shop, material house and small office, are in course of erection, which I think will be completed in three or four weeks, a contract for the above erection I entered into previous to my leaving Ireland, for £46. There are six Cornishmen employed in the engine-shaft, and, so far, they have given general satisfaction. In conclusion, you may rest assured that operations in every department shall be carried on with vigour and energy, and at the same time the strictest attention shall be paid, as far as economy goes, consistent with the due and full prosecution of the works in every department. A plan of the miners' cottages I will send you immediately on my return to Ireland, contracts for which I expect will be entered into at once, that the cottages may be ready for occupation by the beginning of October

To the directors of the Irish Consols Mining Company. HENRY THOMAS.

Capt. WOOLCOCK's Report of Spanish Cove and Colleras.

Irish Consols, July 17.—SIR: I beg most respectfully to inform you that the trial shaft is now down about 11¼ fms. from the surface, the ground in which has been hard, but is now I am glad to say easier of progress, its composition being a light killas or clay-slate, congenial for the production of copper ore, and having now a good set of Cornish miners, our sinking will proceed with greater facility than heretofore, and I calculate our progress will reach from 3 to 4 fms. per month. The rise in the Colleras adit is being put up, the lode in which is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, &c., and is very kindly: we hope to effect a communication with the surface next week. In the cross-cut driving south from this adit (Colleras), we continue to drive through country quite congenial for the production of mineral, and have already met with branches of spar, some of which have been spotted with good copper ore. The carpenters and smiths' shops are in course of building, the which with the material house we shall lose no time in getting finished.

Thomas B. Lane, Esq. WILLIAM WOOLCOCK.

Original Correspondence.

...DENTS IN COAL MINES—THE SAUCHIE FIRE MINE.

...I observe, in your last week's Journal, in an article referring to ...rt of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Coal ...wo tables have been inadvertantly added together, by which the ...om colliery accidents appear nearly double what they really are. ...he tables referred to is a list of accidents causing death, and the ...list of deaths arising out of such accidents—this distinction of ...ing necessary, as two or more deaths sometimes occur from the ...ident.

...d have wished that the portion of my evidence on the dangerous ...working the 10-yard seam of South Staffordshire had not been to ...tant used as referring to coal mines generally; but this will be ...d by all who have read the evidence. There is no reason, so far ... to doubt the accuracy of the returns of deaths from accidents ...t these mines. The other casualties alluded to are the non-...idents, which the Act does not require to be reported. Omissions ...ke place in 1851, when the Act was, perhaps, not known to every ...owner; but if there be such defects they are few, and do not af-...general accuracy of the returns.

...I have the pleasure of addressing you, I may state that on Sa-...week I, in company with Mr. Peace, the manager of the Earl of ...'s extensive collieries, visited the burning waste in the Alloa Col-...Clackmannanshire, known as the Sauchie Fire Mine, which has ...prominently brought forward as an illustration of the successful ...ion of choke-damp, on Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's principle, for the ...n of fire in coal mines; and however disheartening it may be to ...es concerned, the fire, so far as I can judge, was still burning. ...he pits which was covered over was steaming a little through the ...and another which was open was throwing out dense clouds of ...ur, and left no doubt as to what was going on below. The tem-...e at the time was 52° on the surface, and the thermometer, after ...been five minutes in the shaft, was raised to 130°. This latter tem-...e is quite compatible with an active fire in the mine. The sur-...g strata absorb a large proportion of heat; and in some cases, with ...some distance from the shaft, I have known the temperature of ...st continue for weeks below 70° of temperature. I should be ...discourage Mr. Gurney's efforts, as there is, perhaps, no portion ...ery manager's duty more difficult and dangerous than that of ex-...ing fires; and come from what quarter it may, if either science ...e can lessen this danger and expense, it will confer a boon. ...less, it is worse than useless to advocate a system by its failures; ...ugh the principle is admitted to be correct, yet in practice it ...appear to possess any advantage over merely shutting off the air, ...in daily practice, and is almost invariably attended with success. ...g choke-damp accomplishes a stage in advance of the shutting-off ...but the hot state in which, despite the cooling process, the choke-...s hitherto been sent into the workings, and the current which ...ries it, seem to more than counterbalance this advantage; and ...mpared with flooding the mine with water, the destruction of ...ries of the mine is, perhaps, as great in the one case as in the ...I trust that these observations may be a means of directing atten-...lly to the matter, and that something may yet be done towards ...ing out of an operation which is not unfrequently both difficult, ...s, and expensive.

JOSEPH DICKINSON,
Inspector of Coal Mines.

...ster, Aug. 10.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

...It is necessary for me to point out several inaccuracies in the re-...which has been made in the last number of the *Mining Journal* to ...ce which I gave before the late Committee of the House of Com-...al Mines. The summary of fatal accidents in the English col-...the years 1851 and 1852, and the comparison with the mortality ...ir causes in the foreign coal mines were communicated by me. ...bles of the English casualties which you have quoted refer to ...eaths; the last represents the number of deaths both instanta-...d ensuing; the first, the number of times occurrences in coal ...e caused them. The number of explosions in 1852 was mis-...12 for 91. The total number of deaths in the coal mines of Great ...1851 and 1852 amounted to 1970. The first of the two tables ...best measure of the increase or decrease of the dangers existing ...es, and the number of instances in which falls of roofs have ...d give some idea of the increased production of coal, and the ...r of inexperienced hands.

...n, I have reason to believe, very few, if any, accidents unre-...a 1852. The increase of the miscellaneous accidents in that ...part due to more of the accidents which have occurred *near* the ...gals having been reported to the Secretary of State. Besides ...mortality, the injury to health and shortening of life by want ...per ventilation in mines where no fire-damp exists amounts, in ...n, to a total still more alarming, but which can be nearly, if not ...moved.—HERBERT MACKWORTH: *Clifton, Aug.* 10.

EXPLOSIONS IN COAL MINES.

...The discussion on the best means of preventing those dreadful ...s still proceeds in the columns of your valuable Journal; and ...ay surprising to find such a variety of opinions existing on the ...Some are confident that their prevention is to be accomplished ...d a large ventilation; while a powerful writer asserts that "the ...system of ventilation only diminishes danger by increasing it." ...mit that, if we carefully notice the facts connected with these ...s, we may arrive at some general conclusions respecting their ... In the first place, I think it will not be denied that a great ...of those explosions have occurred at collieries where but a small ...d air was in circulation; and when we consider that those ...ve actually been carried on a number of years (with, say a cur-...m 4000 to 10,000 cubic feet per minute), I think we may fairly ...a very small quantity of explosive gas was generated; and ...a moderately powerful current, a considerable margin might be ...the side of safety. Of course, I allude to workings of mode-...and the ventilation to proceed either *wholly* or in *part* on the ...ystem, according to circumstances; for while admitting the evils ...with that system on a large scale, I submit that we cannot ...oid using it; for instance, in a level mine, or one subject only ...*additions*. But it will be said that explosions have not been ...this class of cases, but have also occurred in our model col-...re a large quantity—say, from 70,000 to 80,000 cubic feet per ...n been circulated. How, then, do we account for this? ...that those occurrences have taken place from the following ... A too great extension of the workings in reference to the num-... The consequent subdivision of the air-currents to such an ...t one or more of the districts is ventilated in an insufficient ...tion, in fact, putting such particular districts in the very same ...the class of cases alluded to above, where there is a small amount ...tion to begin with. The second great cause of explosion in this ...lieries, I attribute to defective arrangements, indicated by the ...rred to (Mr. Mushet) in his letter in the *Mining Journal* of the ...-viz., "By permitting air-currents already charged to traverse ...ections, and having goaves to the *dip* of working sections, and ...unication with them, instead of being separated from them by bar-...rounded by drains." The third cause is the sudden discharge ...e gas from blowers; but this is of very rare occurrence. We ...deduce from these premises that a small amount of ventilation ...e to be desired; but, on the contrary, almost certain to result ...ater in the loss of life and property; and, on the other hand, ...ot to place too implicit reliance on a large ventilation, unless ...the most judicious and scientific arrangements. B. R.

...August 2.

THE MONKWEARMOUTH EXPLOSION.

...his accident is most important, as being the first serious explo-...has happened in the north of England since the introduction ...well, which was, till lately, thought inapplicable to that dis-...it would be very desirable to have a more detailed account of ...than that with which you have furnished us, such as the ...eam, the nature of the roof and pavement, the quantity of ...ving, the space left between the solid coal and the buildings, ...the space within which the eight men were who were in-...case should be investigated by the committee now sitting, ...there will be so many infallible nostrums for the prevention ...ents.—T.: *Glossop, Aug.* 5.

MONKWEARMOUTH EXPLOSION.

SIR,—Among various suggestions I have received upon the occasion of this catastrophe, I think the following is worth the attention of your readers:—It is new to me, but it may yet be well known, for it is likely to occur to any practical man when looking round for resources to cope with an emergency. The proposition is, when such an accidental cavity happens to be formed in the roof above the level of the air-courses so as unavoidably to constitute a reservoir of gas, capable of converting 12 or 15 times its bulk of atmosphere into the deadly explosive compound, fill up the cavity with some light bulky material, such as straw or brushwood, then fix under it, against the roof, a sheet of tarred canvas. The bulky material will diminish the capacity of the reservoir to a small fraction, and the coursing of the air against the canvas, especially if a current is carried against the face of it by a small bar or brattice, will much prevent the chance of ever that fractional capacity becoming charged with carburetted hydrogen. Slight as such a stopping is, it will last much longer than is required to bring back the working face of coal to a safe distance from it. Such cavities are more likely to form under the long-wall system than where there are strong pillars; and unless they are ventilated with an air-course above them, such as an upper seam will afford, each such cavity must remain a concentrated nucleus, ready to supply an explosion. I think this easy expedient is the more deserving attention, because it would be matter of great regret if the experiments now making in the north to introduce the safe and economical method of long-wall working were to be discredited by any disadvantages which are purely adventitious and extrinsic.—DAVID MUSHET: *Aug.* 8.

PRACTICAL GOLD MINING.

SIR,—I am highly pleased with the letter of Mr. John Dalley. A more valuable communication, condensing more important facts in a small compass, has never appeared in your Journal. It is well worth the study of those who have been duped, or who may hereafter be attempted to be duped, by jobbers and noble names, into ridiculous gold mining adventures. He has trod the same ground on which Evan Hopkins derived his experience, and their conclusions are identical. But no doubt he will, as he expects, be subjected to ill-natured remarks from those whose object, whether in gold mines or lead mines, is not fact or truth, but the puffing off concerns not worth a straw, except for purposes of straw to men of straw, quakers, bankrupts, bankers, and others. DAVID MUSHET.

August 8.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—I am glad to see in your pages of last week a reply to the querulous plaints which have from time to time appeared respecting the Port Philip Company. Nothing can more forcibly exhibit the unhealthy tone in which mining pursuits are commonly followed, than the requirements which shareholders are occasionally making of this company and its superintendent. That they have expected that such a company, with such a superintendent, should do better than any of the others is, I admit, a natural and a reasonable expectation; but there appears to exist very vague ideas as to what doing better means. Persons, of course, who invested merely under mania, with an excitement that all "that fables feigned, or hope conceived," of auriferous chimeras would be realised the moment that Evan Hopkins stroked his hand over the soil, are very likely indeed to be disappointed; but they seem to do much more—they criticise their magician, and rather inconsistently proceed to expound the errors of that supernatural power they have been worshipping. They miss all the usual slang; they have no long-winded stories to read about wonderful difficulties, surpassing expectation; no enumeration of the arrival of drays carrying the machinery; they were not told where the foundation was to be laid. Not a word about Chinamen, or anything romantic; no sublime diffidence in the voice of common fame; not a single nugget has been sent over for them to handle and hand about; no specimens of astonishing quartz, not even an assay of auriferous gossan. Truly, those who put their faith in these things must be downcast indeed, and compare their hapless state with the blessed conditions of those shareholders who have such fine promises, and nothing else to feed on. This luckless company can only read that their ore works are completely erected, never having been promised when they were to be begun. Everything is ready for work, when the colonial laws will permit of work. Stale and prosaic must these few facts appear to those who had built their own notions of Mr. Hopkins's proceedings, on the expectation that he would outdo other companies in their own doings, out-Herod Herod, and show greater progress to success by greater extravagance of language. This mischief proceeds from too intimate an acquaintance with mining literature, those productions which an honest man who reads can scarcely avoid spitting upon—folly and falsehood flagrant in every line. The admirers of these frauds, of course, anticipated that Mr. Hopkins would show his greater capacity by greater bigness of talk. They must correct this misapprehension in order to obtain comfort, and study the proverb upon sayers and doers. The Port Philip Company has certainly said less than any other; but it would be a rather hard matter to prove that it had done less. Their object was not in the first instance to bubble people out of their money, and then so long as the spoil lasted to keep a talker going, to hide, if possible, the eventual fact of ruin and failure: indeed, their superintendent warned the public of these gold schemes in your pages some weeks before the Port Philip Company was thought of, and foretold what has been found true; that as soon as the deposits were paid, the real business of the concerns would be concluded. It is, therefore, rather an idle delusion to expect that this person will talk nonsense for his own company, and paint pictures for their amusement, to be tossed and torn on the horns and claws of bulls and bears. Let the shareholders appreciate that this is not a talking company. Whatever *can* be done *will* be done; and as soon as any other company *has done more*, there will then be a ground for comparison; for upon their own peculiar accomplishments no rivalry or competition has ever been intended. As to the shareholder who has graced Evan Hopkins's varied acquirements with a new qualification, and assumes his eminence as a superintendent of detective police, I would advise him to put his own notions on that subject to the test of practice. The object of sending out workmen was no more to employ them on those solitary licenses, which have very properly been made to afford them some beneficial occupation whilst waiting the decisions of the Colonial Government, than it was the object of Mr. Hopkins to undertake the drivership of such a scattered gang, and to be always present at the same moment in a hundred holes at once, looking into the pockets of a hundred men. If "A Shareholder" thinks he can make it as easy to play the detective at the diggings as to examine every workman that leaves the gates of the Royal Mint, on Tower Hill, let him by all means go out and try his hand. I am sure Mr. Hopkins will hail the aid of an accomplished searcher, with power to search.

Joint-stock companies, wherein the partners are distant and unknown to each other, are necessarily subjected to the evils of publicity; and as the common use of publicity is to deceive and mislead, no doubt the shareholders of the best intentions, legitimate and *bonâ fide* holders, may some of them feel a little disappointment to be in a company which does not accommodate them with this customary treatment. Besides, in public matters, from State counsels downwards, everybody wants to know everything directly, in defiance of patience, confidence, and discretion, so much so that there may be some little puzzle in recognising these qualities when they unexpectedly appear. But if such anxious persons will merely forget that this is a public company, and reflect how they would themselves conduct a private business of great importance, involving a number of singular contingencies, and a tolerable amount of disgraceful competition, which must be moved like pitch without being touched, they will not feel at all at a loss for want of particulars. As to the other class of miners, whose manner of digging is to blacken a surface of paper, the pen's point their pick, I enjoy their perplexity. They expected a great harvest when the name of gold came to be united with the name of Evan Hopkins, and hoped, no doubt, to work a sort of double-action jobbing engine. Woeful indeed must be their condition, destitute of what we see designated in the customary slang of the trade as "favourable advices."

July 26. DAVID MUSHET.

PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—It is with much regret I see so much time wasted in letter-writing on the position of this company: nearly week after week brings a letter, evidently from the same eager pen, either in praise of Mr. Evan Hopkins or the aggrandizement of the prospects of the works. It is absurd for a shareholder to do either, unless the seeing so good opinions in print relieves his mind of a doubt that his heavy speculation will turn out unprofitable. Every one holding shares to any extent herein is doubtless well satisfied with Mr. Hopkins, but all his valuable knowledge cannot bring success to an undertaking if the object of his searches is not within his reach; and when we read the latter part of the company's report, published in your Journal of the 9th instant, stating—"I have no doubt a considerable amount of gold has been secreted by the latter party, and this cannot be avoided until we get land on lease, and have a plot to ourselves. I am sorry to say that new regulations for gold digging have not yet been issued, so that at present it is impossible to report anything as to our future prospects." Doubtless Mr. Evan Hopkins either wrote or sanctioned this report. What can be more plain than that this company is placed in little better position than other gold diggers—gold digging at the best being an entire lottery. "One who has Faith in Evan Hopkins" considers the directors to be everything to be desired—consequently the report cannot be a garbled or cooked one. I would suggest that the shareholders should, before increasing their holdings, "look calmly and deliberately at their prospects," and not be led away by any feather-weight imaginations of abundance of gold, high prices for shares, &c. ANTI-PUFF.

Regent's Park, July 27.

THE GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

SIR,—May I avail myself of your Journal to put a few questions respecting the present position and probable future prospects of the gold mining companies therein referred to, with a view to elicit from any of your more enlightened correspondents a little information upon these points—for I am sorry to say that, as far as some of the companies are concerned, it seems perfectly useless to apply at their offices.

1. With respect to the Agua Fria Company. How is it that the fortnightly remittances made for some time past by this company—and the regularity of which was specially alluded to at the late meeting—how is it, I say, that these remittances should have since ceased so abruptly, and in so strange a manner; only one, and that much smaller in amount than usual, having been received since the meeting? Is it not a little singular that what was almost the only subject of congratulation at the meeting should, as it were, on the breaking up of that meeting have ceased to exist?

2. As to the Ave Maria Company. A vessel was to leave San Francisco, laden with quartz. Has it sailed? If so, when may it be expected to arrive? Has the company a mine of its own? If it has a "local habitation," as well as "a name," why are we not furnished with an occasional statement of what is going on there? which, if to be depended upon (and with regard to gold mining companies it is painfully necessary to add this), might enable shareholders, not so fortunate as to claim affinity or acquaintanceship with those in the secret, to judge for themselves, and act accordingly.

3. The same with respect to the London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing, and Liberty Mining Companies, with the addition of the following enquiry in reference to the former, which, *en passant* in regard to its proceedings, maintains a secrecy worthy of a freemason. Is it true that this company has deluged the market with its own shares, at something like 50 per cent. discount from their nominal value, because a very small proportion only was taken up by the public when they were originally allotted? In the event of this being the case, I need not ask what are the expectations of the directors as to the future prospects of their company.

For nearly three years, Sir, the various gold mining companies have been in existence, and up to the present hour the dividends have only been receivable in the imagination, and, as far as I can see, with a continued prospect of the shareholders having to draw for them in the same suppositious manner: but, jesting apart, Sir, is it not high time that some stir should be made by the several proprietaries, in order to ascertain whether the experience of the directors during that length of time has not been sufficient to satisfy them that gold quartz mining will not pay, and, if so, to call upon them to wind up the companies before further expenditure is incurred, and before the consequences accruing from the utter failure of these schemes (so confidently predicted in a little *brochure* recently published) becomes really disastrous.

"Discretion is the better part of valour." Whatever may have been the expectations indulged in at the starting of the gold mining adventures, if the apprehensions now existing in the minds of many respecting their termination be well-grounded, let the directors and shareholders in them at once show that they are not ashamed to testify in their own persons to the truth of this maxim.

August 8. A LOVER OF TRUTH, HOWEVER UNPALATABLE.

THE ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The call for a special meeting of proprietors in this unfortunate company, re-echoed through the columns of your Journal, has at length been responded to. Let all who can attend the meeting, prepared to act in concert, and, laying aside all past differences, let us, one and all, join heartily with the trustees in the establishment of the new company on the terms proposed, remembering always that "half a loaf is better than no...e at all," and that any opposite course of proceeding will only provoke a suicidal litigation. It would be well if some enquiry were made respecting the quicksilver mines, of which large expectations were entertained some years ago, whether they passed, by contract of sale, in 1850, to the agents of the Duke of Rianzares, or whether, as once proposed, they are to form the subject of a distinct and separate association.—ASTURIENSIS: *August* 8.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM—THE WEST DOWNS MINE.

SIR,—In your last Journal, and under the above title, you insert what purports to be a report of the trial of the cause Courtis *v.* Johnson, at the recent Devon Assizes, upon which I am sure you will in fairness permit me, as the friend and attorney of the defendant, to make a few observations. This report is not a fair and impartial one, but is evidently penned by, or on behalf of, Mr. Diamond, the real plaintiff, with the too apparent object of impugning the honour and integrity of Mr. Johnson in the disposition of his shares in this mine, which it is my privilege, as well as very easy duty, to vindicate from the unfounded aspersions intended to be cast upon that gentleman's character.

It is not true that the action was tried by a *special* jury, for there were *seven* common jurors, and they were locked up for more than an hour before the verdict was agreed upon at nearly 11 o'clock at night. To this deficiency of *special* jurors, added to the serious inconvenience of the division of the Nisi Prius causes into two courts, in *each* of which I had causes trying at the *same time*, and, moreover, *this* cause being called on at a very late period of the evening, when, from the previous exhaustion of all parties, and the haste of counsel to get out of court, it could not be properly tried, I attribute the temporary success of Mr. Diamond; and as the judgment is stayed for the purpose of bringing this verdict under the consideration of the court above in November next, I should not notice this *partial* report of the trial, if I did not feel that *silence* might be construed into an *acquiescence* in its most unfounded attack upon Mr. Johnson's honour. It will be recollected that the *same* cause *substantially*, but with a plaintiff named Northey instead of Courtis, was tried before Mr. Justice Erle and a *full* special jury at Exeter in March, 1852, when, under the directions of that learned judge, a verdict was found for the defendant.

On the 20th of April following, the Court of Queen's Bench was moved by Mr. Crowder on behalf of Mr. Diamond, and after a very long and able argument by that talented advocate, that shares in mines could not be disposed of but by some *written* instrument, the court *unanimously* refused the motion, and *confirmed* the verdict; and in order that the public may understand the real question of *law* as well as of *fact* involved in the former and present discussions of this subject, I beg to quote the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice Campbell, who said—"The question arises whether enough has been done by parol to show that the defendant had renounced his share in the partnership with the knowledge of the company. It seems to me that there was enough, and I see no misdirection whatsoever. On the contrary, I think that this verdict was very properly found in favour of the defendant, for he neither held himself out as a shareholder, nor did he give any authority whatsoever to any person to pledge his credit during the time when those goods were supplied;" and Mr. Justice Erle gave a very elaborate and learned judgment to the same effect.

The goods in question in the *present* cause were supplied by Mr. Courtis long *after* the supply by Mr. Northey, and under precisely the same state of things. But Mr. Crowder most ingeniously, and with his *usual tact*, endeavoured to show by his cross-examination of Mr. Johnson that his letters to the late Mr. Thomas, which are referred to in the report, make a material alteration in the facts upon which the former judgment in Northey *v.* Johnson was founded, and this verdict can only be upheld upon that assumption. There was, however, *other* most important evidence given on behalf of the defendant, which is altogether omitted in this *partial* report; but, inasmuch as the whole of the evidence, and the direction of the learned judge (Talfourd) thereon, will be fully discussed before the judges, it will be unnecessary for me now to enter into the particulars thereof, and I will only express my firm conviction that full justice will be done to Mr. Johnson in the *review* which will then be taken of all the facts, and that the soundness of the law laid down in Northey *v.* Johnson will be fully upheld by the decision of the Court of Exchequer upon the intended motion to set aside this verdict.

But, in reference to the imputation cast upon Mr. Johnson by the *report*—viz., that his *letters* to the late Mr. Thomas vary the facts, and show that the former had not relinquished his shares either to Mr. Diamond or the company, and therefore he still remains a shareholder to the present day, upon which hypothesis alone this verdict was given, I trust to show you that this was a perfect fallacy, and that Mr. Johnson's former evidence, in Northey *v.* Johnson, and his proof on the present occasion is perfectly *consistent* with these letters, notwithstanding the boast of Mr. Diamond's counsel that they had accidently found their way into the hands of his attornies, and made *a great discovery*, and that in *truth* these letters do not vary the state of the different transactions for the shares in question, which Mr. Johnson's former, as well as present, evidence show were pending between him and Messrs. Thomas and Diamond, in August, 1849. The date of the *last* of these letters was the 22d day of that month, and in Mr. Johnson's evidence, from first to last, he stated that down to the *end* of that month it was undecided whether his shares should be given up by him to Diamond or Thomas, but that shortly afterwards it was settled, for the reason mentioned in the correspondence, that the former should have them; and in corroboration of this important part of Mr. Johnson's evidence, Diamond himself proved on *both* trials that he actually *paid* the calls on these shares in *September*, 1849, and in January, 1850; and subsequently Mr. Johnson gave a notice to Mr. Robins, the then purser of the mine, that he was no longer an adventurer, and had ceased to be so under the circumstances stated; and from that time to the present Mr. Johnson has never, either directly or indirectly, interfered with or acted as an adventurer in the mine.

There are other important matters in proof which corroborate the allegations of Mr. Johnson, that he had dispossessed himself of the shares, and that Diamond appropriated them to himself in 1849, which I abstain from noticing in detail for the reason before stated; but I fearlessly assert, and am ready to prove by the documents, that the use so ingeniously made by Mr. Crowder of the letters in question to confuse Mr. Johnson in cross-examination, and also to *misfify* the case in the minds of a *tired* judge and jury late at night, and which obtained the verdict, is not justified by the *truth*, and that on the contrary those letters, properly explained and compared with *subsequent* documents and facts, *confirm* rather than contradict Mr. Johnson's statements on oath, that he ceased to be an adventurer in 1849. And, unless the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench be overruled by the Court of Exchequer, it is self-evident that no one had authority to pledge his credit for the goods in question, and that the temporary success of Mr. Diamond must be reversed when the verdict comes to be considered by the latter court.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark, without making any *invidious* comparisons between the stations and characters of the contending parties; that the position of Mr. Johnson, in his extensive public and private avocations in London, carries with it a sufficient refutation of Mr. Diamond's charge, that he has dishonorably attempted to evade the payment of calls, or an equitable share of the cost of working a mine in which he holds shares, and on the contrary is an assurance of his *bona fides* in contending that whether this mine be considered as one worked on the Cost-book System, or as an ordinary partnership, he has given sufficient notice to those who were adventurers in 1849 and to the public, that he no longer continued a shareholder, and that no one had any right afterwards to pledge his credit.

Tavistock, Aug. 3. C. V. BRIDGMAN.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.

SIR,—The letter in your Journal from Mr. William Dunstan, dated 1st of August, took me by surprise. After hearing so much of tribute pitches being let for years past, and the splendid courses of ore cut in the 24, 26, and 50 fm. levels, I was getting rather nervous, fearing he would have turned round and taunted me with reference to a large sale of ore ere this; but he has now come out like a man who has passed the meridian of life—"Once a man and twice a child,"—see how gaily he runs on to the score of 50, when a chilling blast suddenly took him back to the 12 fathom level—a second childhood—when his faculties, like most others at that stage, appears to have deserted him. He then called out loudly on Messrs. Brown and Co. to tell him what a course of white carbonate of iron was—he never having seen one. They

not replying by electric telegraph, caused him to become impatient; and he again exclaimed that all the iron in Exmoor Wheal Eliza was changed into malleable copper—a transmutation of metals.

I was much pleased with Capt. Dalley's remarks on gold mining; they entirely coincide with my views, that all the weightiest ores come near the surface, as "sparks fly upwards." "Observer's" letter on productive and unproductive strata is an interesting statement, and worthy of public attention. May not a large portion of what he calls felspar be iron and lime? NICHOLAS ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, Aug. 9.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In my rambles on Saturday last, above Newbridge, to see some of the young mines west of the River Tamar, among the most promising I was pleased to see the following—one known by the name of Clitter's Adit, the other South Devon Great Consols. These extensive mine setts adjoin each other, and appear to be carried on with spirit and economy.

South Devon Great Consols is directly to the north of the Clitter's Adit, and is a very extensive sett, being nearly a mile from east to west on the run of the lodes, and nearly a mile from north to south. It is bounded on the north and east by the celebrated Devon Great Consols, where the enormous profit of 75,000*l.* was returned the first twelve months of working, and continuing to divide between the fortunate shareholders from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per share every two months. It is also bounded by other first-class mines—Bedford United, also a dividend-paying mine; on the west by Hingston Down, Hawkmoor, and Wheal Arthur, all promising young mines, and must soon be in the dividend-paying list; also by old Gunnis Lake, which returned such large profits to its proprietors.

South Devon Great Consols is known to contain many east and west lodes, and two north and south courses, which is one of the characters known to produce large deposits of copper ore in east and west lodes. On the south lode, which is in a granite stratum, there is a shaft sunk 12 fms. deep, the lode large, and of the most promising character; in the burrow there is gossan of the finest description, with stones of one of good quality. I fully believe before this shaft is 30 *fms.* deep, a course of ore will be met with; and as the ground is easy for sinking, and no water in the shaft, this work will soon be completed. On the north lode an adit has been driven about 100 fms. on a lode of great promise, composed of gossan, peach, capel, and copper ore, of good quality; some few tons were sent to market; and when there is a shaft on this lode sunk (say 30 fms.), it is my opinion the sales of copper ore will be regular in the market.

The South Devon Great Consols being so favourably situated in such a mineralised strata, and surrounded by so many good and lasting mines, I fully believe she will become a mine of the first class in the Tavistock district. WM. GOSS.

Tavy Consols, Aug. 11.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—A Company has just been formed for re-working the Old Trewether Antimony Mines, also the copper and silver-lead lodes upon the sett, hitherto known as Wheal Thomas, with additional grants connected therewith. The whole of these setts, extending over a space of about a thousand acres, are situated in the parish of Endellion, Cornwall, and are now known as the "Old Trewether Consols." During former workings on the great antimony lode, ore to the amount of 72,000*l.* was raised, which realised a profit of 50,000*l.* in the course of two years, and, at a more recent period, six working adventurers cleared about 6000*l.* in the space of six months. At that period the dues were *one seventh*, but the present company have the grants for the whole setts at *a sixteenth*. From what we have seen of this undertaking, it not only promises well, but seems to show a certainty of an early return to the adventurers. It appears that, with a very small outlay for an engine to fork the water from the Old Trewether Mine, about 35 tons of antimony ore can at once be obtained. This ore contains about 75 per cent. of metal, which, at the present market price, will realise over 1000*l.* The regulus of antimony is now fetching, in the London and Sheffield markets, from 40*l.* to 42*l.* per ton. The extent of working on the principal antimony lode is only about 30 fms. from the surface, and the company have lately sent one of Medwin and Hall's 20-horse portable steam engines to the mine, which will be at work in a few weeks, when the men will resume working upon that portion of the lode. It is clearly our opinion, that were the present company to confine themselves to the antimony lodes, a very liberal return would be periodically secured to the shareholders; for it is very certain, that owing to the facilities which present themselves for obtaining and smelting the ore, and shipping the regulus, a considerable profit can be realised. We have made calculations, and are quite satisfied that the company can make 30*l.* per ton profit upon every ton of the regulus they will sell. Besides the antimony lodes, there are upwards of six silver-lead lodes, and two or three of copper, which have been opened. At Port Isaac, two adits have been driven upon two of the silver-lead lodes, and, from some of the samples of ore taken from them during the former workings, upwards of 200 ounces of silver were obtained to the ton of ore. The value of the ore from the Old Trewether lodes has long been acknowledged, and, as a proof of the same, the trustees of the British Museum, in the year 1825, purchased for 1000*l.* various specimens of the silver-lead, antimony, and copper ore, the production of these mines, which can be seen in the mineralogical department of that institution. One of the silver-lead lodes, running east and west, is open at about 7 fathoms, and produces ore worth about 11*l.* per ton for lead. Large quantities of this can be obtained at a small expenditure for labour. The mines are admirably situated for obtaining coal and wood cheap, they being close to the ports of Gaverne and Isaac, on the Bristol Channel, and opposite to the coast of Wales, from whence coal can be had, and delivered at the Old Trewether mine for 10*s.* a ton. These advantages will be valued by all those who have experienced the monthly cost incurred for coals and their cartage to the locality of their inland mines. But upon the Old Trewether setts the permanent power will be water, an abundance of which can be obtained during the whole of the year, and a fall of 35 feet can be had, to work a wheel of sufficient power for all the requirements of the mines. There are now 700 fms. of adits opened and secured, and eight shafts have been sunk, two of which are 30 *fms.* each in depth. We have been informed, that at no period of the former workings was there a steam-engine employed, the whole of the operations being carried on by the aid of a horse-whim only. No systematic plan of working was adopted, and the chief cause of the abandonment of the mine arose from the difficulties the adventurers experienced with the owners of some of the intervening ground, who required a most exorbitant sum for the privilege of passing through their land, and from the failure of obtaining a lease upon more liberal terms from the lord of the manor. To add to these difficulties, and to put a complete stop to any further operations, a flood suddenly occurred, which filled the workings with water, at a time when the men had prepared to bring to grass upwards of 30 tons of antimony ore, but which was abandoned, with all their tools, at the bottom of the shaft. An adit has since been driven, to unwater the mine, at about 30 fms., which result will be obtained by continuing it about 35 fms. more, when a junction will be obtained. The present company have had men at work during the last two months in securing the entrances of the various adits, and, at a recent sale of effects in the locality, a considerable quantity of timber was purchased, which is now upon the mine. We perceive by the prospectus, that the present company intend to issue only 3500 shares at 1*l.* each, and keep a reserve of 2000 at 2*l.* premium, the committee being fully of opinion, that by judicious and careful operations, a dividend will be secured to the shareholders within six months after the engine has been set to work.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY AT MARAZION.—Some miners having been employed during the last few days in exploring that part of the coast between this town and St. Michael's Mount, in search of mineral lodes, the result has been that a large copper lode has been discovered in the Duchy property, at least 6 ft. wide, the component parts of which are gossan, spar, iron, and copper—a more promising lode for yielding immense returns of copper has not been discovered for many years. Active operations to explore this lode at a proper depth are said to be commenced shortly by some gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, and there is no doubt of their being handsomely rewarded.—*Aug.* 10.

RINSEY UNITED COPPER MINING COMPANY.—An association has just been formed, under a highly respectable committee of management, for working the Rinsey Mines, situate in the parish of Breage, in the county of Cornwall. From the prospectus, we learn that the sett, which is held on lease from the Duke of Leeds and others for a term of 21 years, at 1-15th dues, is nearly three-fourths of a mile in length on the course of the lodes, and half a mile wide, bounded on the south by the sea, and adjoining on the north and east Trewavas and Sithney Godolphin tin and copper mines, lying at the junction of the granite and killas. There are several known and tried lodes in the sett—the Trewavas, the Rinsey, the Noonvean, &c., from which quantities of both copper and tin ores have been raised, the former having realised in the market, at a low standard from 7*l.* to 22*l.* per ton; and from assays made by Mr. J. Arthur Phillips, the different sulphurets and oxides gave produce from 20 to 60 per cent. of fine copper. The property has been favourably reported on by Capts. Rogers, Roberts, and Mr. N. Ennor, by whom it is considered a promising speculation. The proposed capital is 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares, and the company will be conducted strictly on the Cost-book System.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GUTTA PERCHA.—Dr. Riddell, officiating superintendent surgeon of the Nizam's army, in making experiments on the Muddar plant of India (*Asclepia gigantea*), had occasion to collect the milky juice, and found that as it gradually dried it became tough and hard, like gutta percha. He was induced to treat the juice in the same manner as that of the gutta percha tree, and the result has been the obtaining a substance precisely analagous to gutta percha. Sulphuric acid chars it; nitric acid converts it into a yellow resinous substance. Muriatic acid has but little effect upon it; acetic acid has no effect, nor has alcohol. Spirit of turpentine dissolves it into a viscid glue, which when taken between the finger and thumb, pressed together, and then separated, shows numberless minute and separated threads. The foregoing chemical tests correspond exactly with the established results of gutta percha. It becomes plastic in hot water, and has been moulded into cups and vessels. It will unite with the true gutta percha. The Muddar also produces an excellent fibre, useful in the place of hemp and flax. An acre of cultivation of it would produce a large quantity of both fibre and juice. The poorest land suffices for its growth, and no doubt if well cultivated there would be a large yield of juice, and a finer fibre. A nearly similar substance is procurable from the juice of the *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, only when it hardens after boiling it becomes brittle. The subject is most important; and if common hedge plants like the foregoing can yield a product so valuable, the demand for which is so certain quickly to outrun supply, a material addition will have been made to the productive resources of the country.—*Journal of the Society of Arts.*

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, on Monday, DAVID HALKET, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and submitted the financial statement, ending June 25.

The directors, in their report, regretted having little information to give to the shareholders, as the advices from the colony were not of later date than the 11th of April. At that time there was a great scarcity of miners, owing to the great attractions of the gold diggings in the adjoining colony. The sum of 2000*l.* had been remitted to the acting manager, and as there was a probability of a supply of cheap and suitable labourers being obtained from China, it was confidently hoped that ere this the working had commenced, either at Wheal Maria copper mine, or on the quartz veins which run through the Worthing estate. The directors propose for the future to keep the colonial committee supplied with cash, to avoid the loss occasioned by drawing bills on London; and should these funds not be required for immediate workings, and the price of gold in the colony be such as to make it profitable to purchase and remit to this country, the committee are instructed to operate in this way: and it is expected sufficient profit may be made to pay the cost of management, until such time as a sufficiency of labour can be procured to resume mining operations. Further proceedings in respect to the charter have been deferred until the result of similar applications made to the Board of Trade and the local Government in South Australia is known. The directors had much pleasure in stating that the colonial committee had a balance of cash in hand of 2000*l.*, with no outstanding liability: the current colonial expenses of the previous six months had been met by the rents, &c., of the property. The property and effects in South Australia, at the last valuation, amounted to 18,777*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and the rapid rise in the value of landed property, caused by the increasing wealth and population of the colony, cannot, in the opinion of the directors, fail within a short period to make the Worthing estate exceedingly valuable, it being situated on the sea coast, within a few miles of the capital, with abundance of good water at all seasons, and possessing the only creek in the district, which with some outlay may be made the shipping port of the neighbourhood. These natural advantages lead the directors to believe that a township might be formed on the estate, and they proposed to call the attention of their manager to the subject, and authorise him to lease or sell the property in suitable lots for building, &c., reserving in all cases the mineral rights to the company. No further call will be required for a considerable time, and it is expected that within a short period of the engine going to work on Wheal Maria sufficient ore will be raised to pay costs, and prosecute such further mining operations as may be deemed expedient.

The following is an abstract of the accounts:—

Calls, &c.	£41,888	0	0			
Interest account	49	5	10			
Fees in London	44	5	3			
Rent account in colony	215	13	2			
Return of over payment to Capt. Phillips	18	7	11	=£42,215	12	2
Stock account, mining land	£ 8,477	16	8			
" mining implements	4,428	10	1			
" buildings in colony	1,184	3	5			
Stores account, in hand in colony	374	6	5			
Colonial committee, cash in hand	781	4	6			
Office furniture	46	12	7			
Calls in arrear—on 4th call, with interest	20	19	4			
5th call, as per list	5,480	0	0			
Forfeited shares	244	9	10			
Mine cost, engine expenses, &c.	6,781	15	9			
Wheal Maria plant and mine costs	336	7	9			
Surveying and inspecting mines account	117	10	8			
Freight and insurance account	536	13	11			
Preliminary expenses	1,277	1	5			
Legal expenses in London	599	1	5			
" in colony	44	0	8			
Office expenses in London	1,340	13	9			
Donation account	5	0	0			
Discount on 1000 shares, issued as 4*l.* 10*s.* paid, at 1*l.* per share	3,500	0	0			
Ditto on 1000 shares, issued at 5*l.* paid	5,000	0	0	=£40,576	8	2
Leaving balance in favour of company				£1,639	4	0

The balance of assets over liabilities was stated to be 18,822*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; but the chairman informed the meeting that the directors had just detected an error in the balance stated to be in the hands of Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co., which sum should be 1371*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, instead of 1599*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, as set forth in the account. It was clearly, however, an error of the printer, who had mistaken the balance of 1852 for that of 1853.

Mr. BRANSTONE complained that the directors had not furnished the shareholders, with better information, and expressed much dissatisfaction with the present position of the company and the management.

Sir G. HODGKINSON said he could see nothing to call for the slightest complaint in any quarter, and thought the prospects of the company encouraging.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that he had never been at a meeting of the company before, and he must confess that he was not inspired in a very great degree with the management. He did not think the company had in it the elements of prosperity, and he was inclined to believe that if the shareholders were, after leaving this meeting, to destroy their shares, they would in the course of five years be richer than they now were.

After a great deal of discussion, in which several shareholders expressed their confidence in the management, and in the ultimate success of the undertaking, it was resolved that the sum of 20*l.* be awarded to the auditors for the past year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the meeting.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of adventurers was held at the office of the company, 76, King William-street, City, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of adopting additional rules for the management and regulation of the mine—to give power to the general meeting of the shareholders to declare forfeited all such shares on which the calls have not been paid up, and also authority to reduce the number of shares in the mine, and power to call in the old certificates, and issue others in their stead—to consider the necessity of making a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, and receive a report of the committee.

WILLIAM GARNER, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

Mr. WILLIAM LELEAN (the secretary) then read the following report:—

The committee in again meeting the shareholders, beg to refer them to the report laid before them in the month of April last, which comprised a statement of the past operations of the company, with the report of Capt. Verran on the aspect of the mine at that time, and the course of working which he deemed best fitted to develope the mineral wealth it contains. It may be remembered that he recommended a shaft to be sunk that might cut the copper lode seen in the tail of the adit, and cut in the wheel-pit. This copper lode was 5 ft. wide, and he expected that it would be cut at about 26 fms. from the surface; the committee, therefore, gave immediate instructions to that effect to Capt. Keast, and on the 6th inst. he reported that the shaft had been sunk 10 fms. 4 ft., the ground being of a beautiful character, and favourable for sinking. In sinking, they have cut two or three large branches of from 8 to 12 in. in width, and furnishing some good stones of copper ore. In accordance, also, with the views of Capt. Verran, we have been driving an adit south into the hill to cut a large lode there, and about a week since they cut another large branch about 10 in. wide, making the third in the course of the cutting, and composed of a beautiful prian spar, mundic, and some good stones of copper, very promising to make large quantities in depth; the south lode, east of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and produces some good copper. All the operations are going on steadily, and without any drawback on our anticipations. The water-wheel was got to work for pumping about the middle of July, and as the men are sinking the shaft with great spirit, and the pitwork is in good order, they calculate upon cutting the lode within three months from the present time, having sunk about 4 fms. within the month, during which the wheel has been at work. Capt. Stephens, who had been requested by some of the shareholders in Worcestershire to inspect the mine, did so about the middle of July, and expresses his entire satisfaction with what he saw, and spoke sanguinely of the prospects of the mine. It will be remembered that the last report stated the outstanding calls to amount to 173*l.*, and recommended the forfeiture of the shares on which they remained unpaid. The report having been adopted by the shareholders, the committee were, of course, empowered to act upon that recommendation, but they have abstained from doing so in consequence of the expenses they found it would involve; and, upon further consideration, they are of opinion that the adoption of a new rule, giving shareholders at a general meeting power to forfeit all shares upon which the calls are not duly paid, will be the preferable course of proceeding; they will, therefore, ask the present meeting to pass a resolution for the adoption of such a rule. Of the sum due on the second call, 60*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* has been paid since the last meeting; and of the call then made, 550*l.* 10*s.* From the balance-sheet appended to this report it will appear that when the whole of the calls shall have been paid the balance in favour of the mine will be 361*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The arrears in the payment of calls, however, amounting to 334*l.* 9*s.*, require a further call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, which the committee recommend to be now made payable in twenty-one days from the present date. The retirement from the committee of management of Messrs. Ash and Shaw renders it necessary for the shareholders to elect two other qualified persons in their stead, the affairs of the mine requiring more attention than can be conveniently given to it by the remaining members of the committee.

The following is an abstract of the accounts submitted to the meeting:—

To amount of third call				£843	15	0
By amount of debt on the mine, cost-sheets for April, May, and June, advertisements, stationery, &c.	£370	6	3			
Merchants' bills to pay, not included in cost-sheets	112	8	6	=482	14	9
Balance in favour of mine				£361	0	3

The report of the committee and accounts were unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said, the principal object of the present meeting was to adopt measures to get in such calls as were made from time to time, and in the event of non-compliance that the committee might have sufficient power to declare them forfeited, the shareholders having had previous notice that such a course would be pursued.

Mr. STEELE said a resolution was passed at the last meeting, authorising the committee to take steps for forfeiting all shares in arrear of calls, or to enforce the payment; but upon consulting their legal adviser, they found they had no authority to proceed either in the superior courts or in the County Courts, and the only remedy was the expensive Stannaries Courts of Cornwall, which, if they adopted, he was satisfied the company would be losers by the proceedings, as it was doubtful whether they could sell the shares with a large amount of calls in arrear. The committee had, therefore, decided that it would be more to the interest of the adventurers to adopt additional rules to those made at the formation of the company, which would enable them to avoid the expense and decision of the Stannaries Court, and declare those shares forfeited upon which the calls had not been paid. It was most unfair to those shareholders who paid the calls regularly that others should be allowed to avoid them. He would, therefore, propose the following resolution:—

"That any special general meeting of shareholders shall have power to make a call or calls to discharge existing liabilities, as also to provide for the estimated current expenditure of the company—to declare forfeited any share or shares upon which any previous call shall not have been paid within 21 days after payment of the same shall have been duly demanded by the secretary, or in case the residence of the shareholder is unknown, public advertisement in the *Mining Journal* shall be taken to be and [illegible] a demand—to determine the number of shares in the mine from time to time as [illegible] may become forfeited from non-payment of calls—to change the name of the [illegible] taking, and to re-model or abandon it, if they shall deem it expedient to do so."

Mr. HARVEY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A very lengthened discussion ensued as to the issuing of new certificates [illegible] the production of the old ones, several being of opinion that such a system would [illegible] a wide field for fraud. It was eventually left to the committee to take the matter [illegible] their consideration.

Mr. HARVEY suggested, that in all cases of proposed forfeiture for non-payment [illegible] calls ample notice should be given in the *Mining Journal*.

Mr. STEELE said it would be necessary to have another special general meeting [illegible] confirm their present proceedings, as his resolution amounted to a new rule, and [illegible] considered it desirable that the making a call should be postponed until the [illegible] was confirmed, otherwise they would be in the same difficulty they were at the [illegible] sent time. He should conclude by proposing that another special general meeting should be held on the 19th inst.

Mr. HARVEY seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that there were two vacancies in the committee, which [illegible] very desirable for the interest of the company should be filled. It was impossible [illegible] the members left to perform the duties, which were very heavy at the present [illegible] —Henry Wood and John Brydie, Esqs., were then unanimously appointed members of the committee of management.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to make a few observations as to the present management [illegible] the mine. He had examined the captain's cost-sheet very minutely, and [illegible] if he went on as he had commenced, it would be a saving to the shareholders of [illegible] 600*l.* to 700*l.* a year. He hoped when another deputation went down, the [illegible] would be informed the perfect satisfaction the shareholders had in his conduct. [illegible] made these remarks from a careful examination of the accounts, as he did not [illegible] know the captain by name. (Hear.)

Mr. STEELE also bore testimony to the admirable conduct of the present captain.

The CHAIRMAN said a large number of the shareholders residing at Stourport [illegible] satisfy themselves, had, at their own expense, employed a captain of known [illegible] ence and integrity to inspect the mine. Mr. Finch had kindly forwarded the [illegible] and as he considered it might be of service in restoring confidence in the company [illegible] would read it to the meeting:—

Great Bryn Consols.—By your request I have this day inspected the mine, [illegible] they are sinking a shaft to cut the north lode; this shaft is down about 6 fathoms [illegible] beautiful ground, the north lode is about 3½ ft. wide, running five points, north [illegible] and south-west, dipping north, composed of peach, quartz, mundic, and copper [illegible] the shaft will meet the lode in sinking about 34 or 35 fms., where you may expect [illegible] good lode for copper ore. The stamps-wheel is converted into a water-engine [illegible] my impression is that this wheel will cut the lode at this depth. There are [illegible] promising lodes in this sett, that should be wrought on in Little Bryn in [illegible] they have cut two kindly lodes, in one of them there are rich spots of yellow and [illegible] copper ore. This is the third time I have inspected this mine, and I cannot [illegible] from my former opinion respecting the ultimate value of this adventure. [illegible] Bryn is in the richest strata for mineral I ever saw; and there are so many [illegible] ing lodes, that if this adventure is carried out in a legitimate manner it will [illegible] dividend-paying mine. If this sett was in the neighbourhood of Liskeard or [illegible] ton or other mining district, it would be turned all over. I hope you will not [illegible] hearted before cutting the north lode in this new shaft. I should say the [illegible] sinking, timbering, &c., this shaft to the 35 will be about 320*l.*: I do not mean [illegible] operations of the mine, but this shaft only.—J. STEPHENS: July 18.

Mr. STEELE said the meeting would be glad to hear some account of the mine [illegible] Capt. Verran, who was present.

Capt. VERRAN said he inspected the mine some time ago, when things were [illegible] very dull, but was happy to inform them upon his last visit great improvement [illegible] taken place, and was of opinion the works ought to be carried out with vigour [illegible] was gratifying to him to hear the manner in which Capt. Keast had been spoken [illegible] as he recommended him. Keast had been brought up under him from a child [illegible] thorough miner, and a better man could not be found in Devon or Cornwall [illegible] should be glad to have a large interest in a mine where such a man was employed. In a short time he did not think the Great Bryn would be called a speculation. [illegible] fully agreed with Capt. Stephens's report. He never saw a prettier piece of [illegible] and if it was in a great mining district every part of it would be turned over [illegible] good for copper, and he had little doubt but the counter lodes would make [illegible] any one wished to give up their shares he would take them up, and pay not [illegible] future calls but those in arrear, feeling satisfied it was an adventure that would [illegible] well, and he trusted they would carry it out with spirit. (Cheers.)

Mr. LELEAN said he had been down to the mine since the last meeting, when [illegible] Keast fully confirmed the opinions of Capt. Verran and Capt. Stephens. He [illegible] they had something good in the 25, where they intended to drive south and [illegible] but in the 35 they had great expectations, and a gentleman in the neighbourhood [illegible] interested in his (Mr. Lelean's) success, knowing he was a large holder in the [illegible] advised him to spend every shilling in its development, being satisfied he [illegible] receive a good return.

Some discussion took place as to making a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, but it was [illegible] it should stand over until the proceedings of the present meeting were confirmed [illegible] order that it might be brought under the new regulation.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY.—For the purpose of developing the vast copper deposits which have been discovered in the American portion [illegible] Superior, this company is constituted. The property which the association [illegible] to work has been carefully surveyed by Mr. William Petherick, who was for [illegible] siderable time the manager of the Lanescot Mines. His reports have been [illegible] rated by Mr. John Petherick, who for a long period was manager for the Mining Company of Ireland. Professor Jackson, of New York, further states that he [illegible] 1847 geological surveyor of that district, appointed by the Hon. Robt. T. Walker [illegible] tary of the United States' Treasury. His report fully substantiates all [illegible] Petherick has averred, and there appears but little question, if economically [illegible] diciously worked, that the proprietory have a large property, containing veins [illegible] copper. It is estimated that the produce of the Lake Superior district for [illegible] 1853 will exceed 3000 tons. When we consider the metal there produced [illegible] from 60 to 90 per cent. of pure copper, some idea may be formed of the great [illegible] of the district. All the mines at work there are at present giving remunerative re-turns to their shareholders. One of the largest masses of native copper ever [illegible] just been shipped from the Minnesota Mine, on the steamer *Albany*, for the [illegible] Palace at New York. It is a large square block, weighing 5072 lbs., and [illegible] plain surfaces of the metal, 3 to 4 ft. in length, and 3 ft. in width. It was [illegible] mass weighing about 86 tons.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR MINING DISTRICT.—The Cliff Copper [illegible] the richest in the world; the copper is so pure, and the veins so large, that [illegible] out in blocks with the cold chisel, the smelting process being entirely dispensed [illegible] I have seen blocks of upwards of a ton weight so pure, that you might cut [illegible] weight of a penny piece and it would be worth more than a penny. In some [illegible] specimens its excessive purity is a disadvantage, as the working by cold [illegible] very expensive operation. The Burra Burra Mines, of South Australia, [illegible] original shareholders 800 per cent., and the copper is not found in such [illegible] in such abundance, nor is the market so near at hand, as at Lake Superior. [illegible] reason why the latter do not answer is, that however well the Yankee [illegible] "every man on his own hook" may answer in many of the walks of life, [illegible] mining operations, when a combination of power is wanted, it does not [illegible] till a company starts forward with large capital and under proper [illegible] American mines will never pay: when that is the case, I have no doubt [illegible] be coined in the mining districts.—*Sullivan's Rambles in North and South* [illegible]

RAILWAY SIGNALS.—The attention of the railway world has [illegible] time past been engrossed in devising plans whereby passengers may have [illegible] during the progress of the train, in case of emergency, to signalise the [illegible] gine-driver. A simple and inexpensive contrivance has suggested itself to [illegible] and which I have not seen projected—viz., on the roof of every carriage [illegible] watertight box, similar in appearance to the covering for lamps, should be [illegible] an alarum therein placed; from each compartment a small wire, with a ring [illegible] attached communicating with the alarum, so that any passenger by pulling [illegible] could start the alarum, the noise of which would be sufficient to alarm the [illegible] engine-driver, and even should it be a train of extraordinary length that [illegible] it escaped the ears of those officials, the occupants of the adjoining carriages [illegible] sound their alarum, and thus continue the alarm throughout the train, [illegible] would almost amount to an impossibility, unless the officials were wilfully [illegible] hear the noise. Such a contrivance would not cause the slightest inconvenience [illegible] in my humble opinion be the desideratum so long wished for.—A SUBSCRIBER.

RAILROAD-CAR AXLE PROTECTOR.—We have with much care ex[illegible] the model of a railroad-car axle protector and safety wheels, and do not [illegible] pronounce the invention of great value. It is perfectly simple in its construction [illegible] operation, and the only wonder to us is that some one had not thought of [illegible] but we must bear in mind the fact that many of the most important discoveries [illegible] or any other age were originally simple in the extreme. The design of this [illegible] is mainly to prevent accidents from the breaking of car axles, though there [illegible] great advantage gained in reducing the friction. The main features of the [illegible] ment are the enclosing the axle within a cylinder, which connects the [illegible] wheels are placed outside of the journals), and is firmly fastened to them; [illegible] der being of sufficient dimensions to allow the axle to work freely within; [illegible] but a single set of running wheels at each end of the car, behind which is [illegible] a truck another set of wheels, which are not designed to run upon the rails [illegible] case of accident to the former. There is a little less distance between the [illegible] and the rails than the space between the axle and its cylinders, and the [illegible] extra wheels is of sufficient width to reach below the surface of the rail, [illegible] case of accident to the running wheels these flanges may catch upon the [illegible] and prevent the car from running off the track. The operation of this [illegible] perfectly simple and easily explained. If the axle breaks anywhere [illegible] length, the broken ends will be confined by the cylinders, and the distance [illegible] the safety-wheels and the rails being less than that between the axle and the [illegible] the car would be let down upon the former; whilst the running wheels, [illegible] weight taken from them, and being thrown a little out of the perpendicular, [illegible] still revolve. If the axle breaks at the wheels, then the latter, being outside [illegible] journal, would roll out of the way, and the car, as before, be let down upon [illegible] wheels. The advantage of a single set of running wheels only to each [illegible] found in the great decrease of friction or adhesion, whilst it is believed [illegible] arrangement, with the addition of the safety-wheels, is entirely compatible [illegible] to the car. This principle of the protecting cylinder may, of course, be [illegible] to tracks as they are now made. The principle of the safety-wheels may [illegible] in various ways, as illustrated in the model, where there are but two running [illegible] to each track; or by placing a pair of safety-wheels between the four wheels [illegible] track as now made, in which case, if an accident occurs, injuring one set [illegible] there will still be four wheels in use, or by placing the safety-wheels on [illegible] tirely separate from the others. The inventor of this ingenious improvement [illegible] Lindley Murray, secretary of the Empire Insurance Company.—*New York* [illegible]

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

FRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 110 fm. is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore, for the whole length of the shaft, from 110*l.* per fm. In driving the 110 fm. level, west of Fryer's shaft, we have intersected a branch 4 in. wide, containing some good copper ore; this branch is crossing the lode, and by driving south on its course we expect to find the lode good. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is just as reported last week—viz., worth for copper ore 40*l.* per fm. No change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report. The tribute department looks well.—Aug. 8.

UGUSTA CONSOLS.—The lode is getting larger as we sink deeper. I hope the cross will be to the 12 fm. level under adit in about three weeks, when I think it will be desirable to drive north to the lode passed through in the shaft, that produced the large stones of yellow copper ore which you saw at surface.—J. Carpenter: Aug. 11.

EDFORD UNITED.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 115 fathom level; there is a fine strong lode in the shaft, but the ground is very hard, and our progress, consequently, but slow. In the 115 fm. level the lode in the eastern end is much improved, and is now worth 5 tons of ore per fm., with every prospect of being more productive as we proceed; in the western end, in this level, the lode is poor. The 103 fm. level east is being extended by the side of the lode, which has been taken down lately, the capels being hard and troublesome. In the eastern end of the 90 fm. level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and contains good stones of ore, but is at present yielding much more than saving work. Grose's winze is not yet holed, but the lode will not be cut into until a communication is effected with the 103 fm. level. In the 80 fm. level the lode is disordered, and we shall, therefore, continue to drive by the side of it a little further before cutting through it. The pitches are looking as much ore as usual, and as we have set three new ones in the back of the 90 fm. level, the ore we are now breaking will make a better produce than our last two or three pares is.—James Wolferstan: Aug. 10.

RGH ALLER.—In the 40 fm. level south we drove 4 feet west, and cut a lode; we then we have driven 9 ft. on the course of the lode, which possesses a very regular and well-defined wall, with a great deal of water gushing out, which, of course, greatly enhances the appearance of the lode. In the 30 fm. level, south of engine-shaft, we have driven during the past month 6 fms. 5 ft. through a very promising lode; in driving the last 9 fms. we have discovered a decided change in the character and appearance of the lode—in fact, we have never seen such promising ground in the mine before. In the 30 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, the winze in character presenting just the same appearance, but harder, which retards our sinking greatly. The south whim-shaft has been sunk during the past month 5½ fms. in evidently a highly mineralised stratum. Our engine and machinery are working very well.—A. Odgers: August 6.

ODMIN UNITED.—The engine-shaft is cleared up to the bottom of the 80; we expect we have 9 ft. deeper to clear up the bottom. We hope that in a few days the shaft will be sufficiently clear to be inspected. The lode in the 70 east is rather disordered at present; in the same level west the lode is becoming more spotted with ore, we calculate on an improvement in this level when driven under the ore ground down in the bottom of the 60. The 50 and 60 ends, which are being driven on the north part of the lode, are yielding good saving work. The tribute pitches are as reported. We sampled on Monday, the 8th inst., 60 tons of copper ore in two lots, computed at 41 and 22 tons; these ores will be sold on the 25th inst. The power of the steam-winding engine is heaved in, the other parts of the engine will be put in with all possible speed. We have commenced clearing up Baker's shaft, which is 90 fms. west of our engine-shaft, and about 50 fms. west of the 70 and 80 fms. We think it advisable to clear up this shaft, which is down to the 60, and sink from the 80 on the course of the lode; in doing so there is every probability of our opening some important ground.—R. Rich: Aug. 9.

YN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 44, West of Hallett's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, not so good for ore as it was 8 fms. behind the end, now producing about 4 cwts. of ore per fm. We have stoped about 4 fms. from the back of this level, merely by the appearance of the lode going up, and find it still contains a little ore, but not as good as it is in the bottom of the level. The lode in the 30, driving west, has improved within the last week, now 3 ft. wide, yielding about 4 cwts. of ore per fm. The men have commenced driving east in the 44, where the ground is easy for driving, and the lode at present is small and unproductive. We have commenced operations on this lode one mile to the east of Hallett's shaft, where its appearances are rather promising, being 6 ft. wide, with a mixture of killas and spar, and good stones of ore in parts. The lode in the adit level, south of Joseph's shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and although filled with ore, is not of any value at present. We have commenced dressing the ore at Pensarn, and hope to get the 10 tons dressed up by the end of next week.—Trevithan: Aug. 11.

UTTERDON.—The lode in the adit end, going south, is 1 ft. wide—not so much as it was last week, but of a very fine appearance, composed of fine gossan and good ore of lead intermixed.—Joseph Kemp: Aug. 9.

ALLINGTON.—South Mine: The lode in the 125 fm. level north is 7 inches wide, composed of quartz, white iron, and lead ore, yielding 3 cwts. of the latter per fm. We have made no communication with the rise in the back of the 40 fm. level, and winze in the bottom of the incline shaft as yet, but expect to do so in a day or two, as we can hear the men's voices through the ground very plainly. The lode in the 111 fm. level, south of incline shaft, is a little improved.—Kelly Bray: The lode in the 80 fm. level east is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and good stones of copper ore; the lode west in this level is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, blende, and spotted with copper ore throughout. The 70 cross-cut north has not intersected Rowe's lode as yet; this cross-cut is driven north from Kelly lode 37 fms. 3 ft.; the stratum still abounds with mineral branches, all dipping west. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is split in two branches, each 7 inches wide, and having work. The lode in the 60 fm. level east is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, capel, and stones of copper ore. The tribute departments are much as usual.—Thomas Woolcock: August 8.

ALSTOCK UNITED.—We continue to drive north in Varnish's 20 fm. level, the ground favourable; we are also driving east on the south part of the copper lode in same level—it is about 15 in. wide, producing mundic, and small portions of ore. The stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, in the eastern hill, produce good work for copper, in a large mundic lode, and kindly to make copper easting. The nine-men pitch in the bottom of the shallow adit is much improved; we have a branch of copper 12 in. wide, and are bringing good work to the dressing-floors. The deep adit we are extending a cross-cut north to this part of the lode immediately under these workings, and think we have 3 fathoms to cross-cut to the north part of the lode, where we have discovered the copper, as noticed above. We are making every effort to dress up a parcel of ore for the market. The kilns are working well, but the draft in the refining furnace has not been favourable in the last week, we therefore are improving the flues. There is no alteration to report in the whim mine.—John Kernick; W. Cooke: Aug. 8.

ASTLE SLATE QUARRY.—Bargain No. 1 was let to four men to pump the water from sink, and clear and set the tram-ways. Bargain No. 2 to three men, to get a quantity of bottom stumps, out of which they made about 6 tons of slates. One pair employed making second quality slates out of waste, and 27 quarrymen and labourers are employed in clearing rubbish of second and third floors, blasting large rocks, and making slates out of waste. Having got the quarry in some part clear, the bargains for August are—Bargain No. 1 to three men, to work bottom stumps and make slates; No. 2, five men to open and widen the rock, and make slates of the same; this bargain is below No. 1; No. 3, three men to open and widen the rock in the cut (marked G C in the plan), and to make slates of the same; No. 4, 13 men to clear rubbish of second and third floors, and to make slates therefrom; No. 5, five men to clear the soil off the rock in the new opening; No. 6, four men to open and work rock west of bargain No. 2. I shall push on the opening as fast as I can this weather, and hope next month to give you a favourable account of the progress of both there and in clearing and cutting to the slate bargains laid out in the plan of the original sett.

AWSON HILL.—We are driving west on the east and west lode; it is much improved in size, being 5 ft. wide, and from the north part we have broken some beautiful specimens of tin, very rich in quality; the south part of the lode produces a little yellow and grey copper, and, judging from its present appearance, I have every reason to believe you will find it to be productive in depth. In driving the deep adit south of the ground is very favourable; the price for driving is 1*l.* 2*s.* per fm. We have much fine water coming from the end, which leads me to think we are very near the large north and west lode which is to be seen at the surface. It is advisable to drive this adit south with all speed, as we have many more lodes south of the present end; and from the appearance of the lodes so near the surface I have every reason to believe, when they are cross-cut, you will find them to be productive for mineral. I think we shall intersect one of these lodes about 2 fms.—J. Gidley: Aug. 8.

EN GWYN.—The 20 is now extended about 17 fms. west of the engine-shaft; the lode, for the greatest part of the way, has averaged from 4 to 6 feet in breadth, and the first 12 fms. in length produced from 15 to 20 cwts. of ore per fm., but for the last 5 fms. in driving it has been disordered by a gross-channel of ground; the end at present is improved, containing some small branches of silver-lead ore. The new engine-shaft is down about 8 fms. below the surface, and we expect to meet the lode about 3 fathoms below this point, when the shaft will be continued on its course. We expect the water-course will be completed in a fortnight from this time, and the engine to be at work at the beginning of the week.—S. Trevethan: Aug. 11.

HARLESTOWN UNITED.—We are getting on well in cutting the plat at the 20 fm. level; this we shall finish about the middle of next week. The 22 end, west of Prescott's shaft, is still driving in gossan under the lode; east of the shaft, in this level, we are stoping the back of the lode, which is about 2½ ft. wide, producing a good work. In the 10 fm. level, the lode is without alteration from former reports. We have commenced cross-cutting to the east of Fat-work cross-cut, and from the appearance of the ground we expect to find some tin in the lode at this place. We shall send you a section of the old and new workings in the mines the early part of next week.—W. Gripp; James Gripp: Aug. 4.

HURCHSTOKE.—We are still repairing the new road to the engine-shaft.

LARA.—Since my last report we have sunk the engine-shaft to a depth of 2 fms. under the 10, and completed the plat. The men are now in a fair way of sinking, but through the scarcity of men (and very high wages) we have had great difficulty in getting miners. It is our intention to sink this shaft to a 20 fm. level, then to drive to the old workings, when I have every reason to believe we shall be handsomely remunerated for our outlay.—S. Trevethan: Aug. 11.

LIVE UNITED.—The adit level driving north to intersect the south lode is progressing favourably, and I expect to be in the lode in about a month. We have met with occasional stone of lead in the country in driving this level, which augurs favourably for the lode before us, as tiny must doubtless have been thrown down from it. We have sheve the 10 fm. level, west of Williams's shaft, we shall in the course of the next month hole to the old men's bottoms above, when I expect to be in a position to make returns from here. Dungey's shaft continues sinking through a large fahlable lode, with occasional stones of ore. I am also shoding for the south lode, about 200 fms. east of the adit level, and again just opposite the barytes shaft, very desirous of opening this lode a little here before commencing to sink the balance shaft. As soon as I can get a pare of men for the purpose, I shall commence to go to and work away the branch of lead discovered on the north lode, and as soon as the carpenter can be spared from the buildings, I shall have the floors put in order for dressing up the piles of lead already raised. I hope, shortly after intersecting the lode in the adit level, and communicating the rise to the 10, west of Williams's shaft, to be in a position to commence regular returns.—J. Trebilsick: Aug. 8.

ELIAH AND WENTWORTH.—Mary Ann Lode: The 16 fm. level is driven east about 50 fms., lode 1 ft. wide, worth about 4*l.* per fm., driving by two men, at 3*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 16 fm. level are looking very well, lode 15 inches wide, worth about 8*l.* per fm., stoping by two men, at 1*l.* per fm. The stope west of winze, in the bottom of the 16 fathom level, is looking very promising, lode 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm., stoping by two men, at 1*l.* per fm. The cross-cut driving south of Mary Ann lode, to intersect Julia lode in the 40 fathom level, is driven about 13 fms., the cross-course about 1 foot wide, driving by six men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.—Julia Lode: The 20 fm. level east is driven about 15 fms., lode 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm., driving by four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The 20 fm. level west is extended about 7 fms., lode 1 foot wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and good stones of yellow and black ore, driving by four men, at 4*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of cross-course, are worth about 6*l.* per fm., stoping by two men, at 1*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 20 fm. level is down about 7 fms.; since our last report the lode is very much improved, 15 inches wide, worth about 8*l.* per fm., sinking by six men, at 7*l.* per fm. The rise in the back of the 30 fathom level is risen about 4 ft., lode 15 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in consequence of these men rising, we are obliged to suspend the 30 east, where we have a very good lode, worth 8*l.* per fathom.—James Curlip: Aug. 6.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—We have set to clear up Jenkins's shaft, which is 75 fms. from our western boundary, by four men, at 7*s.* per fathom; as soon as this work is done, we purpose extending east upon Slater's lode. During the past fortnight we have sunk several pits on the back of Slater's lode, about 70 fms. east of Jenkins's shaft, where it is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, a good-looking gossan for copper ore. Probably we may require a shaft about this spot, but shall be better able to determine after the adit level is cleared east of Jenkins's shaft. Two men driving adit cross-cut north of Slater's shaft, towards new lode, at 2*l.* 8*s.* per fm.; three men driving adit west on Slater's lode, which is 1 ft. wide, containing quartz, mundic, and jack.—Thomas Richards: Aug. 8.

COMBMARTIN CONSOLS.—The lode in the adit level is much the same as when I last wrote you. We have sunk the shode pit on No. 2 lode 9 ft. deeper, making a total depth of 17 ft., and have driven 3 fms. on the course of the lode, with a beautiful footwall; its underlay is about 2 ft. in a fm., and have broken some good stones of silver-lead ore both in sinking and driving; I find, if this lode continues to hold its present course, the late company never had the main part of the lode. We are progressing with all speed in getting the lobby up to the wheel-pit; also in raising stone for building walls for the wheel-pit, smiths' shop, &c.—John Trewern.

CONISTON UNITED.—We have cut, in driving east from the shaft, a soft lode of flookan and sand, mixed with ore, about 15 in. wide; it produces some as fine stones of green carbonate and horseflesh ore as I have ever seen. The present end is rather poor, but the east part of the lode appears to be going down, and below us there also seems to be a different channel of ground; so I have put the men to sink the shaft again at the change of ground, and ore is dipping that way towards the cross-course; and in sinking 2 or 3 fathoms I am in hopes we shall cut something worth while.—John Boundy: Aug. 12.

CREETOWN.—The engine-shaft is now sunk below the 12 fm. level 4 fms. 4 ft.; the lode is small and unproductive. In the 12 west the lode is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, with spots of copper and balls of lead; in the same level east the lode is small and poor. The stopes in the back of No. 3 level are yielding some good lead and a little copper; all other work progressing as usual.—M. Woolcock.

CUBERT UNITED.—Very little progress has been made in sinking the engine-shaft during the past week. The sumpmen having to attend to some shaftwork that could no longer be put off, one of the boilers, too, having become very foul, to prevent accident, we were necessitated to cleanse it, which has also retarded the sinking operations; this work, however, is now completed, and the sinking of the shaft is again resumed. The lode in the 45 west is much the same in appearance as stated in our last report. The lode in this level, to the east, has not as yet been attained by the cross-cut, but from the number of branches accompanying the end there are prospects of our nearing it. The lode in the 35 west still contains lead, but not so rich at present as it has been; at this level, to the east, the lode has been displaced by a slide; a precisely similar occurrence has taken place in all the levels above. The lode in the 25 fathom level west has improved, and there are prospects of having a good lode there ere long; the lode in the winze sinking under this level to the east is much the same as reported last week. The lode in the 15 west is very promising, and contains some good stones of lead; the ground is also favourable both for mineral and for exploring. At Trebellan, the 46 north has been cleared to the end; the 46 south is driven about 40 fms. from the engine-shaft, and clear about 30 fms., but for want of ventilation we are unable to clear further until communication is made with the upper levels. The south shaft has been cleared to the 26, and a communication made to the engine-shaft. We are now clearing two winzes under this level, which, when finished, will give ventilation to the bottom of the mine, and enable the men to proceed with the clearing operations with greater facility. All the old pumps have been drawn to the surface, and the sumpmen are now making preparations for sinking the engine-shaft. We hope to give a description of the lode in our next, at present very little of it can be seen.—F. Treweek; R. Climo: Aug. 9.

DARREN.—Our men in the bottom level last month drove 4 fms., and rose in the back of the same level 2 fms. 6 in., and communicated to the winze sinking under the 8 fm. level; this has thrown a good current of air through the mine. The men in Francis's level drove 7 fms. 1 ft. 2 in., at 5*l.*, but suspecting that a better part of the lode was standing to the south of the present ends, I have suspended the driving in that direction, and sought two cross-cuts, to drive south in the bottom level, about 22 fms. apart, and one in Francis's level. In driving the eastern one in the bottom level about 5 feet, we intersected a portion of the lode, and got into it 2 feet, but as yet no south wall; this part is of a very promising character, with a mixture of ore, yielding from 6 to 8 cwts. per fm. We have also sought the whim-shaft to sink under this level, which is now down 8 feet; the lode here appears to be very large, I should think at least 16 ft. wide, the 6 ft. of which we are carrying for the shaft is a mixture of ore, yielding from 6 to 8 cwts. per fm., and have been gradually improving since we commenced the sinking. Our stopes through the mine are looking much as usual, with the exception of the ore on the top of the hill, where we have cleared up some old workings, and discovered some arches of ground left to stand by the old men, which are yielding at present 12 cwts. of ore per fathom. We have sampled, this day, 15 tons of lead ore, which appears to be of good quality, and I hope we shall rather exceed that quantity next month, especially should our appearances look as cheerful as at the present time.—S. Trevethan: Aug. 11.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The lode in the 80 fm. level east is poor at present, but from the appearance of the end I do not think it will be long before we shall have a good lode again; the lode in the 80 fm. level west is much the same as last reported. We are still driving south in the 40 fm. level, and the water increasing. The lode in Rundle's is small and poor.—Thos. Bawden: Aug. 9.

DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.—Since my last report, the men in costeaning north have discovered three east and west lodes, two of which are about 2 feet wide. The northern one is 3 feet wide, consisting of capel, mundic, copper, and tin ores—a very promising lode. At Commarew the men have made satisfactory progress in driving the adit end; next week I intend to put on two or four men more, to force on the end under the course of ore gone down in the old works.—W. H. Nattle.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHOENIX.—We have intersected the lode in the shaft sinking to the eastern adit; it is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of tin. We shall now sink on its course until we reach the adit; the stopes in the back of the adit are producing a fair quantity of tin. In sinking under the adit on the course of the South Phoenix lode, we find it large, producing tin and spots of copper—a very promising lode indeed.

DYFNOWM.—Our operations during the past two months have been as follows:—The 50 fathom level cross-cut has been driven north 7 fms. 4 ft., and is now the same length as the 42. We are near enough the lodes to put down the lift of pumps from the 32 to the 50 fm. level, which is being done, and will, I expect, be complete in nine days. In the 42 fm. level west we have driven on the north lode 7 fms. 5 ft. 10 in. east and west through orey ground; at the commencement of the two months the west end was in disordered ground, and the ore not so good; since then we have had a continuous improvement, and the end looks well: there is more blende than there was, and the lode is much larger, producing good stones of ore; the end driving east, on the same lode, is in good ore; the lode is not so wide here, but consisting chiefly of friable quartz and lead ore mixed—the average yield of this level has been about 15 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 42 west, on south lode, 5 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. was driven through a more productive piece of orey ground than previously; on one bunch we sunk 10 ft., which produced about 1½ ton per fm.—the whole has averaged 18 cwts. per fm. In the 42 east, on the north lode, we have driven 5 fms. 0 ft. 9 in. through a continuous course of ore under the stope in the 32 fathom level; the yield is about 20 cwts. to the fathom, but this is only from the width of the level, about 4½ ft.—we have 2½ ft. of the productive part not taken down. In the backs 12½ fms. of orey ground was stoped, worth about 15 cwts. per fathom; in this level I have the same remark to make as before—viz., the lead ore being continuous through all the drivings in every direction. In the 32 fm. level east we have stoped 8 fms. 6 ft. of orey ground; this at present is the richest stope in the mine, and has yielded 13 tons of ore in one part—it was worth upwards of 3 tons per fathom. In the adit level west we have cleared the winze, and sunk on the bottom 6 fms.; it was filled with water and attle, and took us some time to clear. The bottom contains a course of silver ore, in a beautiful light killas; the ore is certainly as good as it was represented to be before we cleared the old works. The 22 fm. level is as far as this winze, and the ground a similar light killas, but the ore not so rich. The produce of ore is gradually increasing, the dressers made up last month 20 tons—we have this month increased our force in this department. I have ordered a new drawing machine, which is to be at work in three months from the date of order; by the time this machine is up we shall have open such an extent of orey ground in the 42 and 50 fm. levels as will enable me to draw to surface at least treble our present monthly produce of ore. We have shipped 21 tons 16 cwts. of ore, and have on the floors 8 tons more ready towards another cargo.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The engine-shaft is sunk (say) 10 fathoms below the 58, at which point we have cut what we believe to be the south lode; it is a small regular flookan, of an underlie and character answering to the lode in the 58, where it makes small; we purpose, therefore, to sink the shaft 9 ft. deeper, and drive north to cut the north lode, also west on the south lode. In the 58 west, on north lode, the lode in the present end appears to be increasing in size, and making spots of ore; the rise in the back of this level is nearly communicated with the winze in the bottom of the 47; as soon as this is accomplished, we shall resume the driving of the 58 east, also the 47, and at the same time be in a position to set more tribute in back of the 58. In the tribute department we record a slight improvement (as you will see by referring to the setting-paper). We would especially remark that the pitch in the bottom of the 58 is very much improved, and is likely greatly to assist our samplings. We hope also that in driving westward in the 70 we shall meet with a continuation of the bunch of ore which appears to be going down in the tribute pitch; and judging from the appearance of the lode through which we have driven in the 58, north lode, we have no doubt of cutting a good lode also when we reach it in the 70. We sampled yesterday, at Gawton, 31 tons of ore, and have no doubt that by this day month we shall have 40 tons more to sample; and we propose doing so instead of waiting two months, as heretofore. We calculate that the length of the cross-cut from the engine-shaft in the 70 to the north lode will be 14 fms., equal to four months' driving; and the bunch of ore gone down in the bottom of the 58, on south lode, equal to six months' driving, with a chance, of course, of cutting other bunches. On the whole, we consider our prospects here to be very encouraging. The new crusher answers well, and we hope soon to be able to inform you that the castings for the drawing-machine are on the mine. We have fixed a new air machine to ventilate the mine.—Robert Dunstan; Richard Williams: July 30.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 5 ft. 3 in. below the 36; the lode in is 2 ft. wide, and yields very fine stones of yellow ore; the ground, however, is very hard and troublesome. In the western end, in the 36, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and ore—saving work. There has been no lode taken down in this level east during the past month, and we shall continue to drive by the side of it until the latter part of the month. We have about 50 tons of ore broken, which we purpose sampling next time.—Aug. 10.

EAST HERLAND.—The lode west from Garden shaft is much improved in appearance, containing some ore, but not rich; it is composed of gossan, capel, mundic, and ore; it is a strong lode, and likely to be very valuable in depth. The lode south from Wheal Speed shaft is also improved, containing good stones of ore, and a very promising appearance. I have set to drive west on Garden lode at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; ditto west on the lode south from Wheal Speed shaft, at 35*s.* per fm.; and the cross-cut to drive south, at 8*l.* per fm.—Aug. 9.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The shaftmen have commenced sinking under the 30 fathom level for bearers and cistern. The lode in the 30 end east is still disordered by means of the split; you are aware, from past reports, we have been driving by the side of the lode. In the 30 west the lode has made a splice, so that we have it now in the present end, though we cannot say how rich it is to the east of the splice; it is a pleasure to me to inform you we have a good tinny lode to the west, the best I have yet seen in the mine, and promising to improve. No alteration in the north cross-cut. The lode in the 20, on the main lode, is not so large as last reported, but still a promising end. The 20 end, on north lode, is without alteration. The founders have again disappointed us; the stamps are not yet at work. I should be glad if I could say the day, but cannot; the castings are not yet on the mine, but hope they will be some time next week. We have the bob and gudgeon on the mine for the 70. I think, from what I can see at the foundry, they are using extra exertion in order to get the 70 completed. We are getting on with the rest of the work in the mine as fast as possible.—July 30.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—To-day being our monthly setting, I set as follows:—The engine-shaft to sink under the 32 fm. level, to nine men, at 18*l.* per fm., ground composed of killas and floors of spar. A pitch in the back of the 12 fm. level, west of shaft, to two men, at 14*s.* in 1*l.* A pitch in the back of the 23 fm. level, east of shaft, to two men, at 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1*l.* The halvans, 7*s.* in 1*l.* The 12 fm. level, east of shaft, is not set; offered at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm., but refused.—July 30.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The 45, east of Hitchins's shaft, is still improving. We have a good orey lode, 8 ft. wide, and it has every indication of being better. We have also a good lode of grey ore and greens in the winze in the bottom of the Tunnel level. The other parts of the mine are as last reported.—W. Methereell: Aug. 7.

— The tunnel end is improving; the lode is producing good stones of grey and black ore, white mundic, white sugar-spar, and prian. From its present appearance I think we shall have the same kind of lode in this end as in the 45 east of Hitchins's shaft. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the level is looking well. We are bringing out good work of grey and yellow ore; the lode is very large and strong going down. I believe we shall have great quantities of ore before and below the present end. The 45, driving east towards the cross-course and tunnel end is still improving; we have an orey lode from 8 to 9 ft. wide, all saving work; the lode is composed of grey, black, and yellow ore, greens, prian, white sugar-spar, white mundic, and gossan—a more promising lode cannot be seen without a solid course of ore. The 55 east is looking very promising, producing good stones of ore; we have driven 5 ft. on the lode in the cross-cut north in the same level, west of Hitchins's shaft; it is a very encouraging lode. We have nearly completed the plat in the 66 in a magnificent lode. Altogether the mine has not looked so well as at this present moment to produce thousands of tons of copper ore.—W. Methereell: Aug. 11.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—The ground in Lawrence's shaft is rather easier, and we are making better progress. We have six men raising ore in the shallow level.

FOX TOR.—It will require full two months from this date to complete the erections we have now in progress at this mine—viz., building the wheel-pit, water-wheel, and bobs, with launders and stands, which, when completed, will form a substantial and powerful piece of machinery; to which may be added the clearing up and securing the eastern and western shafts, fixing flat-rods, &c., the whole of which is now under operation.

GAWTON UNITED.—We have very great improvement in Torkington's shaft, in the Duke of Bedford's right, on the top of the hill, not more than about 3 fms. from surface; the lode is larger, with a leader of black ore about 20 in. wide. We have sent samples to be tested, and will let you know more about it in a short time.—John Sims: August 8.

— In the western part of the mine there is but little alteration worthy of notice since the last report. The drawing machine is on the frame, the pulley stands are fixing, and hope in a few days to have it working. In the eastern part Torkington's shaft is down about 3 fathoms; for the last 4 feet the lode has produced (20 inches wide on the north part) some good saving work for black ore, and it may be termed a splendid-looking lode.—W. Horswill: Aug. 10.

GEIFRON.—Our survey was to-day, and I have set the new engine-shaft to nine men, at 60*s.* per fm. I have also set the new engine-shaft at Gwestron, at 55*s.* per fm. The 15 fm. level to four men, at 120*s.*; the lode in this level is worth 4*l.* per fm. I have also set stopes to four men in the back of the deep adit, at 50*s.* per fm. A pitch in the back of the middle adit, to four men, at 11*s.* in 1*l.*; one in the back of the 15, to two men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.*; and one in the back of the deep adit, to two men, at 12*s.* in 1*l.* I have suspended all operations below the adit, as was agreed at the meeting. We have not sufficient ore dressing now to keep the horses constantly employed. We shall name the new shaft at Geifron, Cumming's; and the one at Gwestron, Young's.—July 30.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—East Shallee: The stopes in general are looking well. The veins are small in several of the workings; the men, however, are doing good work, and are breaking a great deal of ground which will render a good yield for the month. The new shaft is now in the orey ground (depth 9 fms. 3 ft.), having cut two branches of ore, saving work.—Gurtnadyne: At the whim-shaft, Michael Gleeson and Co's. pitch north is still looking well for lead and copper. Antony Cooney and Co's. pitch, driving to meet this, has a mixture of lead and copper, saving work; we expect to hole this driving in about six weeks. Sinking new shaft; here there is a good mixture of copper all through the shaft, saving work, but with little lead. Bergan's old pitch is turning out very good copper, and some lead; upon the whole, this pitch may be said to look very promising. Driving side tie; this work is going on very well. In driving boundary level they have a good mixture of lead, and the ground easy for driving.—Garryard: The new lode is, so far as we have seen, about 10 feet wide, and is charged with lead and copper all through, but not worth saving; from the present appearance, however, I should expect a bunch of ore in depth. We have opened on the back at several points, but not proving productive at so shallow a level as to pay cost, have determined to sink a shaft on the point holding out the most promising appearance. Since last report we have put a few men to make further trial near to the boundary, from which we formerly raised several tons of ore; but the lode was never traced down hill, and by driving in this direction we shall intersect Gurtnadyne lode, where we have every reason to expect to meet a large deposit of ore.—Aug. 5.

— At Shallee or Gurtnadyne Mines no change has taken place since last report. In the opening making east of Gurtnadyne whim-shaft we have found some large tumblers of lead at surface, but are not down to the rock. We have broken some very good stones of lead in Garryard lode, which is looking very promising; some excellent copper ore has also been broken, and the pitch looks highly promising. Upon the whole, the mines may be said to be doing well in every department.—Thomas Moorhead: Aug. 8.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We have fixed the first plunger-lift, which works well, and are now dropping the drawing-lift for sinking to deeper levels. The shaft is full of rubbish where we intend to commence clearing; how far it will continue so we cannot tell, but I do not think it will be for many fathoms. We shall require two or three days to case and divide off a portion of the shaft, from the top to the bottom for nearly 40 fms., for the whim-kibbles, as it is now open, and the men are exposed to danger; when this is done we shall commence clearing the cross-cut to Katharine's shaft, which is required very much for ventilation. We have cut a good branch of copper ore in the cross-cut driving south of the old sump-shaft; I hope to communicate this cross-cut to the new south shaft in about a fortnight. This will be very desirable for ventilation, as at present we are obliged to fan all air to these places, in order to effect a communication. After one thoroughfare is opened we shall be able to proceed with less difficulty from shaft to shaft. Our progress is steady and satisfactory.—John Webb: Aug. 9.

GREAT SHEBA.—The lode in the whim-shaft is without alteration since last week; we shall now sink on with all possible speed. I have just come up from the 40. I have set 2 fms. to drive, at 5*l.* per fathom. There are two men employed cutting through the lode, about 6 fms. behind the present end; they have cut into it about 4 ft., and are breaking good stones of copper. The men at Vatcher's shaft are now engaged in cutting in a few feet south, to ascertain whether there is any part of the lode further south, before they commence sinking on the course of the lode now in the shaft.—John Spargo: Aug. 9.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—The lode at Carkee's is much improved both in size and quality. I have sent you a stone of copper this day broken from the lode; the lode is 5 ft. wide, spotted with copper and occasionally stones of the same nature I sent you. Now, I believe the stone sent you is one of the best that ever was broken in the district. I think portions would produce 25 per cent. We shall take down more of the lode in a day or two, when I expect we shall break more of a similar nature. A more splendid lode without a course of copper I never saw. We are breaking rocks of gossan spotted with copper daily.—August 4.

— The Carkee's lode in the shaft looks well; it is 5 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, rocks of gossan coated with grey ore, and yellow copper of rich quality. A more promising lode for copper I never saw. We occasionally break good stones of copper equal to that forwarded to the office.—August 9.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The lode in Trenwarthy's shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, jack, and lead. The lode in the 40 east is 1 ft. wide, very wet, and turning out some saving work for lead. The lode in the 30 east is 1½ ft. wide, composed of lead and mundic; the lode in a winze sinking below this level is 1 ft. wide, good work for lead. The tin lode west from Sunderland's is quite of the same quality as for some time past. We shall have about 100*l.* worth of tin for sale this week.—John Rogers.

GWAYNLLIFION (lead, near Llanerwst).—On the 12th July I visited the mine, and found the works progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Since the commencement of operations the shallow adit has been driven upon the course of the east and west lode about 44 fms. Although the adit is not more than from 3 to 5 fms. beneath the surface, we have been so fortunate as to meet with ore for a length of 33 fms. out of the 44 fms. driven; some portion of this ground will yield from 30 cwts. to 2 tons of ore per fm. A sink is now being carried down upon the course of this ore, and the captain reports the ore to widen as it descends. A lump of solid ore from this sink, weighing 2¼ cwts., has been forwarded to the office. The water is rather quick, and will probably necessitate the erection of a horse-pump before long. The shallow adit has passed through several small north and south lodes, all of which exhibit more or less ore. I instructed the captain to drive upon one of these northward, in order to prove it, and cut a parallel east and west lode, distant 10 fms.; he has commenced this work, and reports a leader of 3 inches solid lead ore in the end. In the ensuing week the Shoemakers' north and south lode will be reached in the shallow adit, and 10 fms. further driving will pass through two other lodes; these three lodes all exhibit ore at the surface, therefore we may expect some agreeable news in the course of the next two months. The time has not yet arrived for determining the position of the engine-shaft; there is such a net-work of lodes that it is desirable to select the best position to attack them with advantage. The deep adit is driven about 28 fms., for the most part through hard ground, and I think it will not get into much softer ground until the level is extended 20 fms. further. When at the mine, I instructed the captain to immediately prepare to dress a batch of 20 tons of ore, of which about 12 tons were then at surface. He has since been busily engaged in getting the dressing-floors ready, and has already cleared up and sent into store 10 tons of best ore. In the course of the next six weeks we may expect to get 10 tons more ready for sale. The ore is worth about 12*l.* per ton. The cost for the next three months may be estimated at 250*l.*—Arthur Dean.

— We continue still to get out some very good ore; we had one lump last week weighing 2½ cwts. from the bottom of the sink. The ore holds down very well, but the water is coming there very quick; it also holds very well in the north cross-cut. We intersected a lode the week before last running north-west about 12 in. wide, containing some lead ore throughout. We are not far from the Shoemakers' lode; I expect to cut it very shortly. The deep adit still continues in very hard ground.—Henry Rawson: August 1.

— We have cut the Shoemakers' lode; it is about 15 in. wide, composed of spar and lead of a very strong quality. We are driving south to get under the old workings, and we have also a good chance in driving north. I intend to put four men to

drive each side very shortly, so that we may get some ore to market. In the shallow adit sink, the ore has not been quite so good the last week, but it still holds down very well; the depth of the stope is 4 fms., there is very good ore in both ends. I think we had better cease sinking at present, because we can hardly keep the water down with the barrel. The north cross-cut is looking rather poor at present. The deep adit is looking better during the past week; the ground is a little easier for driving. We have from 14 to 15 tons of clean ore ready for market.—HENRY RAWSON: Aug. 6.

GREAT WHEAL HUGO.—Since last report the shaftmen have sunk 6 ft., making altogether 12 fms. below the surface. The ground being still favourable for sinking, the masons will commence to-morrow building the wheel-pit.—A. BARRATT: Aug. 10.

HAWKMOOR.—Graham's shaft is sinking with nine instead of six men; the appearance of the lode is favourable. We shall sink this shaft 5 fms. below the 30, to give us the advantage of taking the western water into the cistern of the plunger-lift, which will take us about a month from this time, and will greatly favour the sinking of the old men's shaft; and it will be for the committee to say if the two shafts shall be sunk at one time. The 30 fm. level is driving east by six men; the lode is looking well. The 30 west is driving on the lode, which is much improved in indications for copper, and a good branch of tin falling in with the lode in the present end. The 20 west is suspended; the lode in the back of the 20 and 30 being stoped with all speed, which operation will afford profit to the company. We feel it right to report that the ground and the character of the lode in Graham's shaft is greatly improving as we sink; and in depth we shall meet the shoots of orey ground discovered in the 30 west, which is verging towards the granite. Our machinery is in good working order; and, as noticed above, the general appearances of the mine much improved. We are this day drawing some fair ore stuff to the surface for dressing.—August 8.

HENNOCK.—The 60 fm. level has been driven south of the engine-shaft 3 fms.; I cannot speak of any alteration in this end since last report, as our men have been engaged this last week in cutting into the lode; we have seen it 3 ft. wide, and are not yet through it; it presents a much softer appearance than any other level above at the same distance from the shaft, with occasional spots of lead. The former part of the month the sumpmen were engaged in securing the engine-shaft. The 50 fm. level has been driven south 3 fms. 4 ft., 3 fms. of it through a very promising lode, and it still maintains a most pleasing appearance, and its regular size 3 ft. wide, producing some good work. The 40 fm. level has been driven south 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.; nothing has been done in this end since the last report, in consequence of bad air, which is now corrected. The winze below this level has been sunk 3 fms. 5 ft. and holed, and has turned out some saving work; this I hope will put us in a position to drive this end with all speed, as the lode has considerably improved within the last month. In the adit level the side tie has been driven 1 fm. 3 ft., and holed to the south whim-shaft, the back of plat secured, and 2 fms. 4 ft. driven west towards the adit level driven south of the south whim-shaft; in the western side of the lode the ground remains good for driving, and is very mineralised. Our machinery on the mine is working well.—HENRY RICKARD: Aug. 8.

HERODSFOOT.—In the 150 fathom level north, the lode in the end is kindly, and contains some good stones of ore; the south end is being driven by the side of the lode, and opening good profitable ground. The 137 south is also being extended by the side of a good orey and kindly lode; the stopes in the back of this level are worth —No. 1, 5 cwts., and No. 2, 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 127 south the lode in the end is easy for driving, worth 6 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the back of this level the stopes are worth—No. 1, 20 cwts.; No. 2, 9 cwts.; No. 3, 10 cwts.; and No. 4, 6 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 117 fm. level the lode in the end is hard and spare for driving, but is worth ½ ton of ore per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth—No. 1, 8 cwts.; and No. 2, 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 106 south is being driven by the side of the lode, which, when last taken down, yielded 10 cwts. of ore per fathom; No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 7 cwts., No. 2, 7 cwts., and No. 3, 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 94 fm. level we are sinking a winze by the side of a good orey lode; there are two stopes in the back of this level, each worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 82 south we continue to drive on the flookan course, and have not yet discovered anything to notice. We sampled 60 tons of ore on the 6th inst., the tenders for which will be received on the 17th.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The lode and branches in the old workings are greatly improved—in fact, if it continues as it now is, it will more than half-pay the present monthly expenditure. The Bridge lode is 3 ft. wide, spotted with yellow copper.

HINGSTON DOWN.—The prospects here continue much as last reported on.—W. RICHARDS: Aug. 10.

HOLMBUSH.—I beg to hand you our report of the above mine, with the setting list for August. Hitchins's engine-shaft is sunk about 15½ fms. below the 145 fm. level; we shall begin to divide and case it, preparatory to cutting a plat for ventilation, and economy in drawing up the stuff by steam-power instead of manual labour. We could not measure it on Friday, the water being in, but to-morrow it will be measured, and the plat to cut will be set then per contract. The 145, south of Hitchins's shaft, is in favourable stratification, and is extended 45 fms. south of the same; and agreeably to the underlay of the lode in the 120, we have about 25 fms. more to drive to intersect it; this is a very interesting point to cut the lode; see setting list for tribute, &c., of pitches, the limits of which are just over this cross-cut. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, west of the cross-course, is 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of copper ore; ground softer as we get from the cross-course. The lode in the 120 end, east of the cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom; another month's driving will reach the spot were we intend to rise to hole to the 110. From the setting list you will perceive we have set the ground to hole on tribute, east from Hitchins's and west from Wall's shafts at the 110. We have set 6 ft., or through the lode to the south wall in the 124, east of Wall's, and without an improvement, we shall commence to drive west to reach the orey ground. The ground in the 124 fm. level north is moderate; in 37 fms. from shaft, and we expect to cut the lode daily.—Aug. 9.

IVY TOR CONSOLS.—We have driven through what looked like a lode, and have the wall; I find the lode is still further south, which is much in its favour, as the underlay is not so rapid; I ought to have told you that it has not been seen for 20 fms. high, and from the more congenial stratification we now have, we must expect to find copper ores when we meet with the east and west lodes. I find the end on the north and south course has been going a little too much west on a limb of that lode, consequently I have put the men to drive east to show its size, and also to prove the soft part to drive on.—WM. HEATH: Aug. 10.

KENMARE.—Work done in July: sunk 3 fm. 4 ft. 9 in.; driven 17 fm. 3 ft. 8 in.; stoped 36 fms. 1 ft. 5 in.—total 57 fms. 3 ft. 10 in.

Report.—With regard to the underground department there is no material change since survey day. The south lode, which we are driving on west from Croker's shaft in the 46 fm. level, appears to be a distinct lode, going off in a south-west direction from the main lode, and should it continue its present course, it will probably prove a valuable auxiliary. In the 17 fm. level, west of Croker's shaft, which we have cleared to the end, the lode is completely disordered, with a channel of soft clay, slate and decomposed lime rock; a cross-cut has been driven south, which we are now clearing, and I am of opinion that the lode has been heaved south by the said soft channel of ground acting as a cross-course. We expect soon to reach the end of the cross-cut, after which we shall be able to explain more fully the nature and character of ground in this part of the mine, and what it is likely to produce.

KESWICK.—We have a considerable improvement at Thornthwaite Mine, the lode in the 37 fm. level being now worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and the lode in the winze sinking below the 27 fm. level will produce 30 cwts. of ore per fm. At the Barrow Mine, the lode in Wilkinson's level is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. At the Stoneycroft Mine, No. 1 stope is worth 8 cwts., No. 2 5 cwts., and No. 3 10 cwts. per fm.

KILBRICKEN.—There is no improvement to report in the 30 fm. level, neither in the winze below the 22. The lode in the 20 fm. level driving north, continues to yield occasional stones of lead and jack, and has every appearance of further improvement, the ground being rather easier, and more congenial for the production of lead. The east end at this level, driving underneath the bog, and in which we have had only occasional spots of ore, is also improved, having arrived at the junction of the black lime rock with the spar. We have cut some good stones of lead, and the ground, as you will see by the setting report, is materially improved; our prospects at these two levels are rather on the increase. The 16, north and east, are unproductive.—JOHN PAUL: Aug. 8.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 110 end east has opened very wide, and contains some good stones of ore; the west end is still unproductive. There is a good branch of ore in the middle of the 98 end east for about 3 ft. high. The 86 end west has a very kindly lode, with good spots of ore on the north side.—R. WILLIAMS: August 6.

LEWIS.—We have commenced sinking the engine-shaft under the 100 fm. level by eight men. The north lode in the 100 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of spar and peach, unproductive for tin. This lode in the 90 fm. level, east from Praed's shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing low price stamping work. In the 80, east from Praed's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 70, east from Praed's shaft, it is 15 in. wide, opening low price tribute ground. The south lode in the 90, east from Tin shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; west it is 1 ft wide, opening low price tribute ground.—MARK REED: Aug. 8.

LOVEDEN UNITED.—The lode at the engine-shaft is 7 ft. wide, and orey throughout, yielding 15 cwts. per fm. Next Saturday (the 13th inst.) we shall set a plat to cut, and a 10 fm. level to drive east and west on the course of the lode, and should it continue as at the present time, we shall soon lay open large quantities of ore ground for stoping. We have suspended the stoping in the back of the adit level, as the lode is yet disordered, being now within 5 fms. to the surface; we have two stopes made ready to set as soon as the crusher goes to work; in the back of this level. The adit level east is communicated to the old workings at Pen-y-Bank, and the water let down to a depth of 25 fms. below the surface, but I find, from the best information, that the bottom of this mine is 7 fms. below the communication, therefore it is my intention to commence immediately drawing out the water by hand pumps. In cutting the wheel-cut we discovered two lodes, about 30 ft. apart from each other, both kindly in appearances, and yielding good stones of lead ore. But last Monday, after the severe floods of rain we have had, the ground slipped away from one lode to the other, and brought off nearly 100 tons of stuff, which crushed in the wheel-pit; so we have been obliged to clear this stuff off again previous to our re-building the wall, this will be completed by Tuesday, the 9th inst.; but as there is only one side of the pit to build, the other being solid rock, it will only take us four days. There was no part of the wheel injured, therefore everything will again be in regular course of working in a few days. The dressing pare are still preparing work for the crusher, and all other work progressing very satisfactorily.—Aug. 6.

MENARDUE CONSOLS.—We are driving with all speed our adit on the Carnbeane lode; we are in 10 fms., and the ground is still favourable. The men are driving at 12*l.* per fm. The lode is about 2 ft. wide, with leading veins of mundic, spar, and copper; and there is no doubt we shall soon have ore. Andrew's shaft is about 10 fms. deep, and the lode is worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom for tin. We have sunk about 5 fms. on the Lannermouth lode, which presents a very good appearance, and justifies the expectation of very beneficial results. We are getting on with the house, and shall complete it next week.—T. STRIBLO: Aug. 8.

MERLLYN.—The engine-shaft is sunk about 7 fms. below the 46, the lode is 1 foot wide, unproductive—shaft easy for sinking. In the 46, driving east, the lode is 1 foot wide, with a little lead; the lode in the 46 west is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 26, west of old shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, with a little lead. The lode in the 16 is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. A new pitch has been set in the back of this level, lode where we are getting to be fine lead. The other pitches in the mine are not looking so well, and we are obliged to increase our tribute.

MILL POOL.—The lode in the 35 fm. level, east and west of the flat-rod shaft, is worth from 6*l.* to 8*l.* per fm. for tin. The lode in the 48 east is worth 20*l.* per fm.; this is improved within the last week; the 48 west is worth 30*l.* per fm.; and in the shaft sinking under this level 15*l.* per fm. A quantity of tin is now on the mine, and but for the want of stamping power the mine would soon give good dividends.

NILSON GREAT CONSOLS (near Looe).—The engine-house is now up about 30 ft.; before next pay-day it is expected that it will be roofed in and completed. A portion of the heavy parts of the machinery (one of the beams) has been brought into the mine with safety; everything is progressing favourably. It will be seen by advertisement that a general meeting of shareholders will be held in Birmingham on Friday, the 19th inst.

MOLLAND.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 52, having been split into two branches, we are now sinking on the north one, which is at present poor, the south one having gone out of the shaft, though I anticipate by the look of the ground that it will fall in with the north branch again in the course of sinking. The lode in the 52 east is 4 ft. wide, producing saving work, though not rich. The lode in the 42 east is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work, though not rich; the stopes in the back of this level are improved since last week, and promise a further improvement. The pitch in the back of the 42 west is producing some good stones of ore. The lode in the adit at the eastern hill appears to form itself more regular than it has for some time past; it is now 1¼ ft. wide, with spots of ore.—THOS. BENNETT: Aug. 10.

NANT-Y-CAR.—Our operations for the last two months have been as follows:—In the 43 fm. level we have driven south 10 fms. 3 ft., about 5 fms. of which is good orey ground, producing, as near as I can judge, from 15 to 18 cwts. per fm.; the end at present looks very promising—a good feed of water continually issues out of it, but the old shafts are not completely drained. In the 43 fm. level, north of engine-shaft, we have stoped 6½ fms.; I have now abandoned this place, because it was getting poor. The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 4 ft.; my opinion is that it would be better to stop the sinking of it for a little time, and put the shaftmen to sink No. 3 shaft, to communicate with the 43 south, so as to ventilate this level, as well as to open the ground for stoping, which I hope will be, by-and-bye, rather extensive. I have every inducement to believe that it will turn out to be the case. There are now 20 tons of ore on board ship, and the remainder (about 8 tons) I could not get the carrier to fetch, even at any price, last week. I have his promise to be here to-morrow with two waggons, to take the remainder of it off, and then we shall have shipped 28 tons.—August 8.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—We are progressing satisfactorily with the sinking of the engine-shaft; it is now 6½ fms. under the 42 fm. level; I expect in a month from this date it will be down to the intended 52 fm. level, where I propose to cross-cut north and south to prove the lodes seen in the upper levels, and from the stratum of ground now sinking in, and the indications presented where the lodes have been partially explored, I have reason to believe good results will be effected. I also think it advisable to press on the 42 fm. level east on the course of the lode some 8 or 10 fms. further, to get under a very large and promising lode wrought on near the surface, but could not at the time prosecute it for want of the necessary power; therefore, being 45 fms. deeper, it is fair to presume we shall meet with something to warrant ultimate success in further development.—JAMES CARPENTER: Aug. 8.

NORBURY.—We are getting on exceedingly well with the shaft, and we have raised nearly enough stones for the engine.

NORTH BASSET.—We have cut a lode in the 102 fathom level 3½ ft. wide, worth about 50*l.* per fm. All our tribute pitches are looking well.

NORTH BRITAIN BUBRA BURRA.—Since my last report, by driving the drift from the surface into the shaft, we have cut through the lode, which is about 33 feet wide, and I am glad to say we have got some very good specimens of copper ore lying against the west wall, which makes prospects very cheering against we get the deep shaft, down I fully expect to get the drift holed into the shaft in the course of a week, and then we will commence sinking with all possible vigour.—T. WALTON.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 100 fm. level now produces good stones of ore; indeed, the branch in the back is 4 in. wide, solid yellow copper ore, but it does not reach down more than about 4 ft. in the end; we expect, however, to find it even in the bottom of the level in course of a week. The lode in the 90 winze is not quite so good as last reported, it is, however, now worth more than 70*l.* per fm., and again opening; the lode in the 90 end is increased from a mere thread to 4 in. wide—good yellow ore, it reaches about 2 ft. from the bottom of the level, and the indications are exceedingly promising. The cross-cut is being driven to cut the caunter part of the lode in the winze a few feet below the 80 fm. level, which was hove by a slide. In the 70, east of John Michael's shaft, we are cross-cutting to discover the main part of the lode, and shall no doubt discover it in the course of a few days. We shall sample on Tuesday next above 80 tons of good quality ores.—J. PRINCE: Aug. 6.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUETHIOCK).—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 21 fms. under the surface. The cross-cut in the adit level is being extended favourably to the engine-shaft. The masons have commenced to erect the engine-house, boiler-house, &c.—HENRY HODGE; HENRY VIVIAN: Aug. 10.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving east, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing saving work, and opening tribute ground. We have completed cutting cistern plat in the 20 fm. level, and the engine house is erected, so that we are prepared to receive the pitwork as well as the engine. We have been promised some of the heavy portions of the engine this week, which shall be got in immediately. Should the weather continue favourable I hope to get the water low enough to fix a plunger-lift in the 40 fm. level, which will save us a great deal of further trouble in changing a drawing lift.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—In the 58 fm. level, east of Garden shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the 70 fm. level, west of Hoppe's, the lode is 18 in. wide, with good stones of ore. At Reid's, in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 112 fm. level, the lode is as last reported. In the 100 fm. level, east of Reid's shaft, the lode is small, and we are daily expecting to unite this level with the 100 fm. level, west from East Crinnis. In the 70 fm. level, east of the western cross-cut, the lode is producing some stones of ore; in the 70 fm. level west, on the north lode, it is producing 1 ton of rich ore per fm. In the 30 fm. level, north of Clark's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore.—East Crinnis Shaft: In the 112 fm. level west the lode is 7 ft. wide, producing 6 tons of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton. In the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic and good spots of ore.—Gill's Shaft: In the 90 fm. level west Job's lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton; in the 90 fm. level east the south lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the winze sinking under the 90 fm. level we have some fine stones of ore, but the lode at this time is a little disordered. In the 60 fm. level, west and south of Gill's, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore.—Smith's Shaft: In the 50 and 70 fm. levels east we have not taken down the lode since last report. In the 90 fm. level east the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing at least 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 7*l.* per ton, and improving every foot we drive.—J. LYLE: Aug. 9.

PENHAUGER.—We have since last week intersected a slide, and have cut through and found the lode the other side of it, where it is large, and producing very good orey work, and should it continue will pay well for taking away; the appearance of the lode being so flattering, we commenced last Saturday to sink under the adit on its course, and hope during the dry season to get down 10 fms., which will throw great light on the concern.—JOSEPH KEMP: Aug. 9.

PERRAN SILVER-LEAD.—The adit level is still passing through a highly favourable stratum of ground for lead, and branches of a very promising nature are frequently met with in driving. We hope soon to meet with the first lode, which is likely to be found productive; we have the adit pushing night and day, so that no time may be lost in attaining this desirable object. We also employed two men yesterday to work on the iron lode to the east of the elvan, and hope in my next to communicate to you something good in that part of the mine. I shall immediately get some of the gossan assayed to ascertain whether or not it is rich for silver, as I should consider from the junction of the Perru silver lode near this point, and the good appearances of the gossan, that it will be found rich—the result of the assay I will apprise you of.—R. CLYMO: August 2.

PERRAN UNITED.—We have pleasure in stating that nearly the whole of the engine is now on the mine; the four boilers are in place, the steam box and pipes are all fixed, the piston rod connected to bob, and the well work is all completed—in fact, everything relative to the engine is now progressing satisfactorily, and without unforseen accidents there is no doubt but the engine will be completed and ready to work by the end of this month. The capstan has been completed, and have this day commenced to drop the plunger-lift to the 30 fm. level, the bearers and cistern being already complete to receive it. Some portion of the crusher has been brought on the mine, and the masonry is in a state of forwardness—it is expected that the house will be completed in the course of 10 days or so. The appearance of the lode in the 30 fm. level is much as it has been for some months past, and the three pitches in the back of this level are looking well at present, and yielding fair quantities of ore. The cross-cut driving south from engine-shaft in the 20 fm. level is still in good ground, and there is great prospects of soon meeting with another lode; the pitch in the back of this level at Luke's shaft is also looking well, and turning out some good ore. The tributers, we have pleasure in stating, are bringing about some good parcels of ore for next sampling.—F. TREWEEK; R. CLYMO: Aug. 10.

RATTLINGHOPE.—We are continuing the deep level; the ground is much harder and very wet.—R. P. EDISSTENE.

RED DRAGON.—Our costeaning pits east look very favourable, the lode varying from 6 to 10 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, killas, mundic, &c. The stratum is of a lighter clay-slate; this change I consider favourable.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHEIDDON.—The 30 has been driven 6 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. further west; the greater part along the lode which for this length makes ore. It has improved as we have driven west, but as the greatest part of the ore is left on the side of the driving, we cannot put an estimate on it till the whole of the lode is taken down. The end of the 30 west is now under the winze, sinking from the 20 west; by the end of the present month we hope to hole through, so as to ventilate the level and put men on to open orey ground in both ends. The 20 has been driven west 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in.; the ore has been cut off by a small cross-course, the size and strength of which is becoming less in the deep adit; it is much smaller in the 20 than in the works above; we may hope below it will be so weakened that the lode will bear through it. In the back of the 20 west we have two stopes, producing good lead ore; in one part the lode is 7 ft. wide, bearing several ribs of ore; the average produce is about 22 cwts. to the fathom; these two stopes have produced about 24 tons of ore during the two months. 13 fms. west of our whim-shaft we have been sinking a winze below the 20; the winze has been sunk 6 fms. 3 ft. to in., going down through a good course of ore, worth about 22 cwts. to the fathom; the produce has been about 6 tons. In the 20 we have stoped 8 fms. of good orey ground, which has produced 8 tons of ore. In the upper works we have 4½ fms. of ores ground, producing about 10 cwts. of ore to the fathom. The 60 has been driven 10 fms. 2 ft.; this, although not much, is better than the two former months, ending in May. I hope we shall make greater progress in future. We have shipped 23 tons of ore, and have about 6 tons more on the floors ready for the next cargo, besides what is in progress. I hope to ship by the next tides.

RITTON CASTLE.—We have completed the walling of the shaft, and have recommenced sinking; the ground is very favourable, and we shall make rapid progress.

RIX HILL.—In heading our monthly report, we submit to your observation—first, that having driven the 28 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft 34 fms. without success, we have thought proper to suspend it, as we consider the prospects of improvement in this direction are very remote. In turning to the 28 cross-cut north, we observe, on taking the bearing of the north lode from Harris's to the point north of the engine-shaft, in the 17 fm. level, where it is supposed to exist, that we have yet about 3 fms. to drive before we intersect it in the 28, and this we hope to do within the ensuing month. We have had two men in the present month driving east on the branch which was discovered in driving the last-named cross-cut, this branch we propose to call, by way of distinction, "Ward's branch," it looks exceedingly promising, and is producing some excellent stones of tin. We have to state on account the number of men in this end to four, as we think it very desirable to extend a level on this branch as fast as we can, which we believe will open some good tribute ground; we have put two men to drive west on this branch also. In this latter operation we shall get out under Elliott's pitch, in a line northwards with the angle of the branch, as we have called it flat, which has hitherto produced the tin in Elliott's pitch. This branch, or flat, we believe to be a part of the same we now call Ward's branch, only it was cut off, or become invisible in its northerly direction by the flookan, which we call the new south lode; we hope, however, shortly to prove this more fully, and if we are right in our present opinion on this matter, we shall, in a little time, be able to improve our returns of tin. We intend to take measures at once to fork the water to the 40 fm. level, and resume driving the end east, and stoping the back of the level some fathoms west of the end, where we have a good branch of tin. This 40 fm. level east is a promising piece of ground we have below the 28; indeed, it does seem to us operations must all be directed east of the engine-shaft, as none of the western level ever made anything worthy of notice. Our tribute pitches are just as for past, nor can we expect much improvement in them, as they are of course being out. We sampled our tin on Thursday—No. 1, 5 tons; No. 2, 1 ton, The bill received, shall be transmitted to you.

ROBRINGTON.—The engine-shaft is progressing favourably, being in ground for sinking, and is now down 11 fms. 3 in.; for the more expeditious of discharging the stuff we shall at once erect a horse-whim. The cross-cut from the middle level towards the engine-shaft is in favourable ground for ex We expect to hole the winze from the shallow to the middle level in the this month, when we shall be in a position to command this ground by way of The stopes both in the shallow and middle level are yielding a moderate q lead ore. The weather has set in very fair, and we are pushing on with the house, &c., with all possible dispatch, and no time will be lost in the com the same, when without doubt we shall be in the market with regular samplings.—W. BARRATT: Aug. 10.

ROUND HILL.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving north, is 3 ft. spotted with lead ore, but not to set any value on at present; the lode in in the back of this level is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 15 cwts. of lead ore per end driving east in the deep adit level is without any material alteration. in the deep adit level, at the foot of the Round Hill, is discharging a qu water, which indicates a lode not far a-head. The coppice lode in the deep a driving south, is 4 feet wide, carrying a leader about 6 in. wide in each wall work for lead ore; this end will seen reach the shoot of ore gone down from t made on the back of this lode. The masons are getting on with the engine &c., as fast as possible; some parts of the engine are on the mine, and no ti be lost in erecting the same.—W. BARRATT: Aug. 10.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 4 level, by eight men, the lode averaging in size 1 ft. 9 in., and appears to be imp the country around it is favourable for sinking. We expect to get the sh 50 fm. level within two months. The 40 fathom level, east end, on the north driving by two men and two boys; this lode is producing good tin work, and i very promising. In the back of the 40 fm. level, west of shaft, north lode, th is stoping by six men; the lode averages 20 in. wide. In the bottom of the stoping by four men, lode and branches 3 ft. wide. In the 30 east, north lode, by four men, lode 20 in. wide, and very promising. In the back of the 30 east, by four men, lode 12 in. wide. The 30 fm. level west is set on tribute at i The burning-house we hope to complete by Saturday next. All the machine working admirably well, and we have a good batch of tin coming round for the We have a good mine, and by fair trial cannot fail to return profits.—JAM WEATHER: Aug. 11.

SOUTH CRENVER.—Carne's engine-shaft, sinking below the 34 fm. lev set to 12 men, at 21*l.* per fm. Rising above the 64 set at 10*l.* per fathom, t In the 84 east the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, d four men, at 4*l.* per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding ne per fm., set to four men, at 6*l.* per fm. In the 74 east the lode is 18 in. w stones of ore, set to four men, at 10*l.* per fm. In the 74 west the lode is 2 yielding good stones of copper ore, set to two men, at 6*l.* per fm. In the 6 lode is 3 ft. wide; the last 5 fms. will average quite 2 tons per fm., and althou is a comparative failure in the present end, yet I think it will soon imp to four men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm. A stope set in the back of the 64, behind th four men, at 25*s.* per fm.; this will yield 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In t the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons per fm. In the 54 west the lode is 2 ft yielding ½ ton per fm., set to two men, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per fm. In the 54, east shaft, the lode is in two ports, about 10 in. wide; each will yield 1½ ton per set to four men, at 11*l.* per fm. In the 44, west of Varnish's shaft, the lod wide, good stones of ore; this level is only 2½ fms. west of shaft, whereas driven 34 fms., and we think it likely to discover copper ore in driving the set to two men, at 3*l.* per fm. In the 24 east the lode is 15 in. wide, discov slide, set to two men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* In the 12 east the lode is 18 in. wide, stone set to two men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* The tribute department continues to look as w some time past.—T. RICHARDS: Aug. 8.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Since last report Smee's shaft deepened 4 ft., and securely timbered nearly to the bottom; the ground in is somewhat harder, the lode still large and very promising. The adit lev out alteration since last reported. We are taking out ground for the found the engine-house, which will be erected without delay. Every effort is be to facilitate our operations.—Aug. 6.

SOUTH WHEAL MARY ANN (MENHENIOT).—The adit is driven 4 fms. ground moderate for driving. The shoding is going on as usual.—E. HOSE

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—Yesterday, I broke some fair stones of or 15 fm. level out of a beautiful lode. As soon as the level is secured I shall men to rise up in the back, and see the lode at the point where the grey o intersects it. In the grey ore sink yesterday I broke two or three stones, ing grey ore and malleable copper in a beautiful spar, containing copper The branch is still disordered, although improving fast. We shall have cut shaft at Grout's to the 15 fm. level in a few days, when we shall be able to old levels. At Dowson's, the elvan course is in the shaft; it is rather hard, however, to get through it in a short time. At Hawkins's level the ground harder and wet. All our machinery is working well.—August 10.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—The lode in the 215 end is 18 in. wide, compos and ore—saving work. In the 205 end we have two branches, composed of jack, and ore, but not to value. In the 190 end I think we may expect a chan from the appearance of the ground in the end. In the 175 end the lode is 1 all of which is saving work. In the 160 end the lode is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, co caped and ore, producing rich work. In the 145 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, which is very good saving work.—North Mine: We have put the sumpm the winze from the 90 to the 100 fm. level in order to make a ventiliation, scanty in the 100 end, it being so far from shaft. In the 80 end the lode is composed of mundic and can, with a small quantity of ore; there is a gre for the better in this end since last report. We sampled on Saturday last ores, samples of which have been sent to the different smelters as usual.—J.

TEHIDY.—In the western shaft, sinking below the 23 fm. level, the lode wide, with good ore. In the 23 fathom level, driving east on the same lode above shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, each having a appearance for ore.

TINCROFT.—At North Tincroft, in the engine-shaft sinking below the level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fathom. In the 130 east, the lode wide, worth 20*l.* per fathom; in the west end, same level, the lode is 1 worth 15*l.* per fathom. In the 120, driving east, the lode is 2½ feet wi 8*l.* per fathom; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15 In the 110, driving west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom. In t sinking below the 100 west, the lode is 3¼ ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fath stopes west of said shaft are worth 20*l.* per fathom.—Highburrow Tin Lode 152 fm. level, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 14*l.* per fathom. T in the back of the 130 fm. level are worth 15*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. ple's lode, in the rise in the back of the 142, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fa tin and copper. The stopes on the back of the 110 are worth 15*l.* per fathom. winze sinking below the 100 fm. level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 12 Grout's lode, in the back of the 70 fm. level, is 5 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fath the back of the 60 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fathom. lode, at the engine-shaft sinking below the 100 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, w for tin and copper. In the 110, driving west, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, good stones of tin and copper. Our tribute pitches are looking favourable out the mine.—PETER FLOYD: Aug. 9.

TREBELL (TIN).—The south part of the lode on which we are sinking h what improved since last report. The bottom of the shaft is at present good stones of tin. We have found this part of the lode more productive north part, although the whole of the stuff raised contains tin throughout, to stamps, which at present only work by day. The lode being quite 2 ft. is reasonable to suppose that a greater depth will give more stability to it; believe that ultimately it will make a good and lasting mine.—August 10.

TREBURGET CONSOLS.—We have had some good stones of lead in cross-cut this week; it appears to me that the stratum of ground is chang for lead. Two men are driving to cut the two lodes in Landshill; we are men here, and the ground is still favourable.—Aug. 11.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 120 fm. level; th is stiffer and wetter than it has hitherto been. In the 120 fm. level, north is no change in the lode; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 16*l.* per the 107 fm. level, south end, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. 92 fm. level, south end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. At the Smith's shaft is sunk 9 fms. below the 88 fm. level; the ground is very quently more spare for sinking. In the 88 fm. level, north end, the lode is and worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the south end it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm.; in bottom of this level the lode is 2 ft. wide and worth 8*l.* per fm. In the north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. In the 55 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm.—good ground and a promis end; we have commenced a stope in the back, where the lode is turning In the 40 fm. level north, we have a small but very good branch of lead, much east, and are daily expecting it to lead into the main part of the lode 30 end north the lode is split into branches, but they all contain a little pendale's shaft is sunk 22 fms. 4 ft. below the surface; the ground is some than before. There is no change in our stopes and pitches since last report. KEMP: August 9.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—The lode in the 90 winze, east of Garden's shaft wide, consisting of quartz, containing good stones of copper and tin ores. in the 80 is split into two branches, but they appear to be approaching and at the junction we anticipate meeting with a deposit of ore. We shall in the 100 fm. level as soon as possible, and I have no doubt of cutting whether it is rich or poor I cannot say; it is, however, as I have before in in whole ground for a great distance, and we cannot report more fully on it get out of the influence of the cross-course. We shall sample a parcel of ore day next. The water in Good Fortune shaft is now within 2 fms. of the bott adit level.—J. PRINCE: Aug. 6.

TRELOGGAN.—We have gone through the large flookan lode in the 8 ft. wide, and contains a pretty deal of soft prian and spots of lead ore; it place only 5 fms. from the surface; and I have no doubt it contains an ore in depth. There is no mistaking the character of our lodes here; and we clear the whole of the adit, we shall be able to show as pretty lodes as in any of our lead mines at an equal depth. We are getting on very well fine weather we have is very favourable to our progressing quickly with

TREMOLLETT DOWN.—The ground in the south cross-cut is hard and driving; there is a strong flow of mineral water coming from the end, and has been discovered during this week. The lode in the west end is from wide, consisting of spots of copper and lead ores, and also a leader on it. They consist of hookan, soil-par, white iron, and a quantity of mundic, and a considerable change for the last 2 fms. From the appearance at pres we are not far off from the caunter lode.—

—I think it would be very advisable to put on two or four men more to the south end, if we had four to drive south, and four to drive east, and to drive west. In driving east we should be gaining a great deal of back; am strongly persuaded we shall have ore fit for stoping; where we are now west, to cut the caunter lode, we are losing our backs; the ground going and it requires timber, which we are in want of for the level going west.

got into fair working order, there is not a doubt on my mind that this mine will be one of the best dividend-paying ones in this neighbourhood. I can only say that everything yet done on the mine has given me entire satisfaction, and the prospects before us are such that every shareholder cannot but be pleased with.—Aug. 11.

TREVOSE (SILVER-LEAD).—The captain has commenced a shaft on the course of lode No. 1, and has already sunk some 25 feet: the appearance here is very kindly. I have ordered him to drive a cross-cut at 8ca level to intersect lodes Nos. 1 and 2, which it will do somewhere about 60 fms.; and I have no doubt this is the best method of opening the mine. I believe, from present appearances, this will turn out one of the richest mines in Cornwall, and am confident that one competent to judge would come to the same conclusion. I forward some stones I brought from the mine, and a plan marking the adit and the true position of the lodes.—C. B. BENNETT, C.E.: July 28.

—— The shaft is now 5 fms. from surface; the lode is still 4 ft. wide, with some spots of silver ore, copper, mundic, and beautiful gossan. We have also commenced driving an adit from the cliff on a lode running nearly north and south; this lode will intersect the other lodes; this lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, with spots of lead and copper. I hope next week to commence building the houses. —JNO. STEVENS: August 6.

UNION (TIN.)—I was at the mine yesterday (Aug. 8) and found things in good order, but nothing new. The shaft is sinking in kindly ground for tin, but not quite so speedy as I should wish. I trust the men will have reached the 20 fm. level by next pay-day. The stamps are working well; the stopesmen have as much as they can do to keep them supplied. I expect we shall have about 150l. worth of tin for the next sale.—JAMES WEBB: Aug. 9.

WEST BASSET.—The 94 fm. level east is getting near the cross-course. In the 84 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ores of good quality, and letting out more water than usual. The 75 fm. level east is worth 2 tons, and the 65 east 3 tons per fm.; the 75 fm. level east, on the caunter lode, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm.

WEST CHINNIS.—The erection of the engine has so far progressed towards completion that it will be ready to go to work by the time first appointed—viz., the 13th inst. The masons are working vigorously with the boiler-house, as also the carpenters with the interior of engine-house; indeed, the utmost energy has been displayed in the furtherance of the works in hand. We shall this week have brought here the remainder of the materials from Chyprase, all of which will be useful to us. Next week we shall resume sinking our engine and flat-rod shafts.—W. C. MORGAN: Aug. 8.

WEST DING DONG.—The lode in the 20 fm. level end, west of the flat-rod shaft, on Richards's lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 30l. per fm. The lode in the stopes under the 20 fm. level, west of flat-rod shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth for tin 35l. per fm. In the 20 fm. level end east there is a great improvement, the lode producing a quantity of water, and fine stones of tin. The lode in the stopes under the 10 fm. level, east of flat-rod shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fm. The shaftmen are now engaged in cutting a plat and putting in penthouse, to sink the flat-rod shaft. The engine-shaft is set to sink by six men, at 12l. per fm., worth for tin 12l. per fm. The lode in the stopes east of the engine-shaft is 1 ft. wide, worth for tin 10l. per fm. The lode in the stopes east of Enistreven shaft, in the 27 fm. level, is 1 ft. wide, worth for tin 12l. per fm.—JAMES TREZISE; JOSEPH STEER: Aug. 9.

WEST GOGINAN.—The engine-shaft is down about 6 ft. under the 45; the lode is principally composed of clay-slate, with a mixture of jack, and at times small branches of lead ore; these men have been employed the greatest part of the month cutting cistern plat, and other work to prepare for sinking. The lode in the 45, west of the shaft, is 4 ft. wide, much the same in appearances as the lode in the engine-shaft; the men drove last month 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. The 30 cross-cut was driven last month 4 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., and have intersected a lode from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of gossan, with portions of clay-slate and mundic, and spotted in places with lead ore; this lode is bearing nearly east and west, with a south underlay of 1 foot in a fathom. The men sunk in the south whim shaft 3 fms. 2 ft., but the water became so powerful, in consequence of the heavy floods of rain that have fallen lately, that we were obliged to suspend it for the present.—S. TRUEWHAN: Aug. 11.

WEST HOLMBUSH.—Several of the men are now engaged in costeaning, to discover the Great Sheba copper lode. No. 1 lead lode is just as last reported. No. 2 lead lode is improving, and, judging from its present promising appearance, there is reason for believing that this will be a rich productive lode.

WESTON.—We are now driving eastward on the course of the rider lode; it is improving in appearance, and lumps of ore are found in the decomposed matter. We have commenced sinking another shaft on the rider, further east, and near a portion of the White Grit sett, where a good quantity of ore was found. The Village lode continues to open, and carries some ore.

WEST PHŒNIX.—At the engine-shaft, in the 30, but little change has taken place during the past week, the lode not yet cut. At the eastern engine-shaft the ground is a little harder for sinking, and in which the lode for the present is not so productive for tin as stated in former reports. The clearing of the adit level is let to three men, 6 fms. stent, at 1l. 17s. 6d. per fathom, and clear their own stuff. The engine and flat-rods, &c., are in good working order.—HENRY RODDA: Aug. 10.

WEST WHEAL BULLER.—In the adit end, driving north from Manuel's shaft, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with a little tin, but rather in a disordered state. We are still clearing south; the lode has been all worked away by the old men, with the exception of a few small arches, which we occasionally meet with, left to support the ground; these we have been removing, and securing the level with timber; the lode must have been large; whether there is an intersection with another lode we cannot say. The quality of this lode at such a shallow depth, and its being worked away in such a manner, holds out to us the most encouraging prospects of meeting with a very valuable lode at an increased depth. We are proceeding with our smiths' shop, &c., with all possible speed.—JAMES BENNETTS: Aug. 10.

WEST WHEAL FANNY.—It affords me unspeakable pleasure in being able to report to you the cutting of the main part of the lode; but, before stating to you its composition, allow me to give you some account of our progress prior to its intersection. In bringing up the lobby, or adit level, for unwatering the trial shaft, we intersected the main part of the lode; but at that time, not being perfectly satisfied of its being so, extended the cross-cut to the present trial shaft, at the bottom of which was also a lode, and upon whose course we drove south until the intersection of an east and west lode, which we also drove on a few fathoms. After these preparatory trials, I felt convinced the main portion of the north and south lode was to the west, and consequently set the men to drive in that direction from the north level; I am happy to say, after proceeding in that direction for about 6 fms., the main part of the lode was intersected and cut through, which proves itself to be full 4 ft. wide, composed of the finest possible lead gossan, quartz, mundic, &c., specimens of which I have placed before you, and from which you can yourselves judge as to its promising character. Allow me also to say that the underlie of the main part of this lode is only 1½ ft. per fm., being different in this respect to the other portions of the lode, and which must be also considered a good feature. I cannot conclude without stating my opinion that this north level should now be extended until sufficiently advanced for an engine-shaft, the sinking of which will, I feel confident, be attended with very satisfactory results to all concerned.—JOSEPH RICHARDS; Aug. 5.

WHEAL CONSTANCE.—This mine looks well. We have commenced to stope the back of the 40 fm. level; the lode now produces 13 cwts. of good ore per fm., and the ground is so soft for breaking, that the men have only got 13s. per fm. to break and put it to the shaft.—W. PUCKEY.

WHEAL CREBOR.—We have a great change in the ground in the 34 cross-cut north; I think it likely we are nearing a lode. I am sorry to inform you the pitches are not looking so well at present. We are busily engaged on the new work now the weather is fine. Our last parcel of ore is of much higher produce than the former one, according to our assays.—W. DODDS.

WHEAL EDWARD.—The engine-shaft is 4 fms. under the 30; ground rather harder. We have a great quantity of spar in the shaft; but I think we shall soon have a change for the better. The 30 cross-cut is driven south of shaft 10 fms. 1 ft.; ground changed for the better. The engine works well.—Aug. 10.

WHEAL FANNY.—We are progressing with the old engine-shaft, and the sinking for a fork and also cutting a trip-plat, very slowly, in consequence of one-half of our stumpmen having run away from their bargains. Good men at this time are scarce to be met with. We have driven our 19 fm. level north about 2 fms.; the lode in this level is without alteration; we have driven our 19 fm. level west on the copper lode about 1 fm., also to rise in the back of this level to prove the lode 6 ft. high and 9 ft. long; the appearance of the lode in this rise at present is very good, I may safely say it will let for half tribute. If we had 30 fms. long and 10 fms. deep ore ground, as in sight, we should soon be in a position to raise a sampling. We have drawn to the surface about 70 kibbles of saving work; I believe the ore in it will make a good produce. We have sent a sample to Tavistock, to be assayed, which has not been sent back. We are making preparation to commence our dressing on Monday next.—J. GILBERT: Aug. 11.

WHEAL GILL.—There is no material alteration in the lode driving east at the 54; ground easier for driving: set 3 fms., at 5l. 5s., per fathom. We have suspended the driving south at this level for the present, and have put the men to clear out a wheel-pit on the new lead lode. We have also suspended for the present the 40 east, and have put the men in the 40 west, which is now driven by four men—set at 6l. 15s. per fathom. In driving this end a few fathoms west, we shall cut the lead lode discovered in the south part of the sett. In the 26 east there is no alteration. The adit end, on the lead lode, is producing fine stones of lead. We have commenced to clear out the wheel-pit, &c., so as to see this lode at a deeper level as quickly as possible, when I think we shall almost be certain of finding abundance of lead. Every thing else is going on as usual.—WM. TAYLOR: Aug. 10.

WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.—Thorne's Shaft: In driving the 107 fathom level north the ground is good; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm.: in the south ditto the ground is good, lode 2½ ft. wide, producing 12 cwts. of ore per fm.—Young's Shaft: We have set this shaft to sink under the 97 fm. level by six men. In driving the 97 fm. level north the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 87 fm. level the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 77 fm. level the ground is moderate; the lode is 15 in. wide, producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm.—Engine-shaft: This shaft is now 1 fm. 3 ft. 2 in. under the 97 fm. level, ground moderate; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; in driving the 97 fathom level south the ground is hard and poor; the end is in a run of hard ground, similar to what we had in the level above, but we expect to get through it after driving a few fathoms. The 87 fm. level we have suspended for the present, and put the men to rise against Webb's shaft, which we hope to communicate in a fortnight or three weeks.—Webb's Shaft: In sinking under the 70 fm. level the ground is moderate; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore; in sinking Hicks's winze in ditto the ground is moderate; the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 cwts. of ore per fm.—Maxwell's Shaft: In driving the 70 fm. level south it is much improved since last reported, and carries an appearance of a run of ore coming in from the south part of the mine, ground moderate; the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and very kindly. In the 60 fm. level south the ground is hard; the lode is small and unproductive at present. The tribute pitches are producing a fair quantity of ore.—JOHN WILLIAMS: Aug. 8.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The engine-shaft is sinking by six men, down about 4 fms. below the 40 fm. level, where Guskus and Martin's lodes intersect each other, producing good stones of tin. Guskus lode in the 40 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 11l. per fm.; west it is 20 in. wide, worth 18l. per fathom; Martin's lode in this level, west from engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide—low price stamping work. Guskus lode in the 30 fm. level, east from engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of spar and jack, with sprigs of copper ore; west it is 1 ft. wide, worth 10l. per ton for tin and copper; Martin's lode in this level is 10 in. wide, producing stones of tin and copper, with kindly appearances. Guskus lode in the 20 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, with stones of copper ore; this level east is for the present suspended, and the men put to sink Francis's shaft from the 10 to this level; Martin's lode in this level, west from engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 16l. per fm. for copper ore; this lode in the 10 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, is 8 in. wide, composed of spar and gossan, with stones of copper ore. The stamps are working well with 12 heads, and the calciner will work about the end of this month. The dressing-floors, &c., are progressing fast.—J. REED: Aug. 9.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 10½ fms. under the 100 fm. level. The lode in the 100 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 11l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fathom. In the 90 fm. level north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 11l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 15l. per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level north it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fathom. In the 80 fm. level north the lode is 1 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12l. per fathom. In the 70 fm. level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 50 fm. level south the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 4l. per fathom. Clymo's new engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. under the surface. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled yesterday a parcel of lead ores, computed 70 tons, which will be sold on the 13th inst.—P. CLYMO, jun.; P. P. ROSKILLY: Aug. 10.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—The engine has forked the 25 fm. level, and the shaftmen are now employed fixing bearers, cistern, and plunger-lift, in this level, which will take most of the week to accomplish. We have driven rather more than 5 fms. south from the shaft on the tin lode, but not discovered anything of importance.—JOHN TAYLOR: Aug. 9.

WHEAL ROBERT.—Since my last report, we have taken down the lode in the 36 fm. level, the lode is about 3½ feet wide, producing some stones of copper ore; there is no material change in the other parts of the old mine. In the adit, on the new part of the mine, we are driving through the middle lode; at present we have the lode 10 ft. wide, composed of stones of coated copper ore, with mundic, capel, and peach: 14 fathoms east of the present adit end, in the shode pit, we have taken out some good stones of tin. At the new shaft we have good ground for sinking—water very little. As this is the promising and important part, I should strongly recommend this shaft to be sunk with the utmost speed, in order to cut the lode at the first level (20 fms. from surface). The adit level will take the water from the shaft, 10 fms. in depth.—August 10.

WHEAL SAMSON.—The lode in the cliff is still large, and produces great quantities of silver-lead. All other operations are proceeding as before.

WHEAL SIDNEY (PLYMPTON).—The water in the 45 fm. level being now got rid of we have resumed cross-cutting, which will be pursued with the utmost activity, and, judging from the indications shown in the sinking of the shaft from the 33 fm. level, a doubt scarcely exists of our finding both the middle and No. 3 lodes in the 45; such, however, is the confident opinion of all experienced miners who have visited and inspected her. Williams's shaft, on No. 3 lode, is now down about 4½ fathoms below the 12 fm. level; the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing good work; the lode in the end of this shaft, driving east, is about 3 ft. wide, all saving work. The lode in the 23 fathom level (No. 3), is still small, carrying tin, but not saving work. We have commenced clearing the adit level south of our south lode, which we hope to see in a few days, and judging from the appearance of the back of this lode, seen about 10 fathoms to the westward, we have every reason to expect good tin ground in this level. In No. 1, or Mudge's stopes, on middle lode, west of Derrick, in the bottom of adit level, the lode is about 4 ft. wide, the branch or leader being proportionably reduced in size, but which will probably, as heretofore, again increase in size as we advance westward, the quality being as rich as ever. All the other stopes, both east and west of Derrick shaft, in the back and bottom of the adit, as well as those in the 23 fathom level, are without alteration since last report, being still very favourable. Our stamps are in full work, and the weather being now fine, every department is progressing satisfactorily.—August 11.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—We have forked and cleared up the engine-shaft to the bottom, and also examined the 28 fm. level, where we find—First, north of the engine-shaft 14 fms. a tin lode, driven on 20 west and 9 fms. east; this lode averages from 5 to 6 ft. wide, with 4½ ft. underlay, containing some tin, quality not yet ascertained. Secondly, No. 1 copper lode, 24 fms. south of shaft, is driven easterly 38 fms.—gossan, very kindly, with spots of copper. No. 2, a tin lode, 10 fms. south of the above, driven on 44 fms. west, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, with 3 to 4 ft. underlay; the back of this level has been stoped 10 or 12 ft. high for tin. No. 3 lode, 6 fms. south of No. 2, is driven on 20 fms. east; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and, by all appearance, will make copper eastward: there is a large stream of water, warm, issuing out of this end. If No. 1 copper lode continues its course it will intersect this lode about 15 fms. further east. No. 4 lode, 24 fms. south of No. 3, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, driven on 6 or 8 ft. east—a kindly lode. No. 5, a copper lode, in the end of the cross-cut, 15 fms. south of No. 4, is driven on 14 fms. east and 11 fms. west; this lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with fine gossan and copper; the cross-cut is driven nearly 80 fms. south, and has cut through five productive lodes, and four other small ones, which have not been driven on; some of these lodes will intersect eastward, some westward, and some in depth. If this sett is explored, I do believe it will turn out as large bunches of ore as have been seen in the best mines in our neighbourhood. We set on Saturday, the 6th inst., a new whim-shaft, to sink west of the engine-shaft, for the ventilation of the mine, at 35s. per fm., 20 fms. stent.—JOHN JENKINS: Aug. 8.

WHEAL UNITY.—Every branch of our operations here continue without any change worthy of notice since last week. Our men are sinking the engine-shaft rapidly, and I am very anxious to get down to the 82 with as little delay as possible, in hopes of finding the lode there of an improved character.—JOSEPH VIVIAN.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—In reporting on the operations of the last week, I beg to inform you that the south end men have driven 9 ft., making 2 fms. 3 ft.; and the north end men have driven 10 ft., making altogether 3 fms.—JOHN BARKEL.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The sinking of the north lode engine-shaft is completed to the 40 fm. level, being 11 fms. 3 ft. 8 in. below the 30 plat, having 1 fm. 3 ft. 8 in. for level and fork, leaving us a back from the 17 fm. level above to the said bottom level in the 40 of 23 fathoms. The shaftmen are now engaged in dividing and casing the whim-shaft, in order to bring the whim kibble to the bottom, to take away the stuff at per bargain of 9l. After this we shall cut through the lode in the bottom, in order to prove the value and character of the same, which will also form a barrow-road, or communication, with the western level to the plat. Kessell's winze below the 17 fm. level is set to sink by six men, price 6l. per fm.; the lode is the same as last reported.—GEORGE ROWE: August 9.

WHEAL ZION.—The engine-shaft is sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. below the 40; the ground is not so easy, but of a beautiful character in this level. We are cutting a plat. The cross-cut south is driven by six men, at 8l. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is producing stones of black and yellow ore; this is set to six men, at 6l. 10s. per fm. In the 40 west the lode is much the same as at my last; set to six men, at 6l. 10s. per fm. The 30 east is set to four men and two boys, at 4l. per fm.; in this level we have a very fine looking lode, composed of spar, prian, and mundic, with stones of yellow ore. The 30 west is set to six men, at 5l. per fm.; in this we have mundic and spar, with spots of black and yellow ore. I am delighted in seeing such indications for copper. I have every reason to believe it will ultimately turn out a rich and lasting copper mine.—JAMES BRAY: Aug. 10.

WOOD.—The lode at White Rock is much the same as when I wrote last; we shall take down the lode in a day or two, and I think we shall see a change for the better, by the present appearance.—Aug. 11.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received Aug. 12.]

Mining Report from the 13th to the 26th July.

Raipas.—The water has again subsided to within 2 fms. of the 30 fm. level. The 25 fm. level workings have been resumed, and yield remunerative returns, the south-west stope having latterly much improved; the other workings have undergone no change. We expect to be able to resume the 30 workings in about a fortnight, when the mine will be again in regular course of working.

United Mines.—The lode at Woodfall's is about 18 in. wide, but at present poor: there is no change in the other workings.

Old Mine.—The lode has somewhat improved; the yield of ore fully answers our expectations, and the prospects continue equally cheering.

Michell's.—The upper level is rather more promising, and symptoms of ore are again to be seen; the lode is split, but on falling together again we expect it will improve. In the sink we have still a little ore, but the lode is irregular and compressed. To keep up the returns, we have now commenced stoping on the small reserves of ore opened; and before these are exhausted, hope to make some still more important discovery.

Carl Johan's.—We are also here breaking some good ore, and the tribute and ore dressing operations generally make satisfactory progress.

ESCHWEILER MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—Extract from report presented to the board of direction by the general manager:—126

In my last report I gave you an account of the satisfactory progress of our establishments. I am happy in being able to announce to you further improvement; and I have every reason for hoping that this progressive state is far from being exhausted. The Mine of Breinigerberg entered last January on a course of profitable working, although the results obtained fall very short of what we may and should expect; the value of the ores raised in the twelve months of 1852 amounted to 66,643 thalers, or 249,911 francs 25 centimes. The working of the first five months of 1853 has already realised 65,885 thalers, or 247,068 fr. 75 c. The produce for the month of June will amount to about 18,000 thalers, or 67,500 frs. This mine has long been acknowledged as one of the richest in the country. The veins opened up to the present moment are eight principal ones, regular, varying from 1 to 4 ft. in thickness, composed of argentiferous galena, sulphate of zinc, and calamine, and worked at several levels. By the working of our new pumping machine of 300-horse power, which has commenced operations, and fully comes up to our expectations, we shall be enabled to open up new ground by working several new veins, particularly the Hillmann and Hasengrube, which are reported rich. In the same manner the remainder of this vast concession will be successively brought into regular play by the gradual development of the works; and I have no hesitation in saying that we shall next year have at Breinigerberg a regular production, which will be double of that for the present month of June, or about 36,000 thalers, or 135,000 francs per month. In accordance with the principles of a sound system of book-keeping applied to our mines, all the preparatory works are charged at the original cost. Notwithstanding this drawback, and owing to our skilful management of the works, the expenses do not amount to more than from 35 to 40 per cent. on the value of the ore. The mine of Kirchfeld-Heidgen had not been explored by the ancients further than the water level, which is only 14 metres from surface; this former working yielded in abundance the finest zinc ores known in the country. By the aid of a steam-engine of 45-horse power, lately set up, we have been able to drain the mine; and in a few weeks we shall be able to enter on a course of operations so easy that they will be profitable. This mine promises brilliant results for the latter half of the present year. The mine of Diepenlinchen, of which we own 15-64ths, continues to be under the management of the Stolberg Company. The produce of this mine during 1851 realised 324,000 thalers, or 1,215,000 fr. This amount was reduced in 1852 by their being obliged to put on a new machine, but in 1853 it resumed a more steady course, and during the first five months reached 151,000 thalers, or 566,250 fr. Important works are in course of execution, in order to secure regular returns from this rich mine for the future, and we entertain hopes that the production next year will exceed that of 1851. We are further enabled to increase the profits on our manufacture of metal by means of contracts entered into with other mining companies on favourable terms. Beginning with the month of August, we calculate on receiving per month—From the mines of Valais, 100 or 150 tons of lead ore; from the mines of Westerwald, 300 tons of zinc ore and 50 tons of lead ore. These quantities will be at least double next year. The lead ores of Valais Mine contain 60 or 70 per cent. of lead and 4000 or 5000 grammes of silver per ton of lead; those of Westerwald Mine contain 60 or 75 per cent. lead ore and 300 to 800 grammes silver, and the zinc ore 30 to 35 per cent. Our lead foundry, which contains at present six reverberatory furnaces, two half-high furnaces, one cupola furnace, 11 crystallising pans, and one crusher, will be considerably enlarged, in order to keep pace with the increase in the production of ores. Our zinc foundry, which employs at present 22 zinc furnaces and 10 roasting furnaces, will receive an increase of 26 new furnaces, and before the expiration of the year it will have 48 zinc furnaces in full work. The quality of our produce is everything we could desire, and throughout Germany our brand takes its stand with those of the first class. The profits from the mines and foundries of the company for the first five months of the present year amounted to about 25,000 fr. We have reason to hope that the average result for the seven remaining months will be much higher.—A. EYCKHOLT: Blankenberg-Stolberg, June 25.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. Henry Thomas]:—

Pozo Ancho, July 30.—The following will give you the results of our measurements of the tut work bargains for July, now concluded, and the settings for August:—The engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in., making its total depth under the 65 fm. level 10 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; we shall sink a little further for a fork and trip-plat; the lode in the shaft is worth 4 tons of lead ore in a fm. The 65 fm. level, driving west of engine-shaft, has been extended in July 2 varas 0 ft. 3 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 600 reals per vara; the lode produces a little lead, but not to value. Caballera's winze, sinking under the 35 fm. level, to communicate with this end, has been deepened 2 varas 2 ft. 3 in.; this winze is now 6 varas 1 ft. 3 in. under the 55, and the four men employed have the bargain to hole at 600 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The 65 fm. level, driving west on the north part of the lode, has been extended 1 vara 2 ft. 11 in., and as this part appears to be sufficiently proved, we shall put two men to rise in the back against a new winze set to sink under the 55, where the lode has gone down, worth about 4 tons per fm.; this winze (Arrayos) is set to sink by four men, at 200 reals per vara. The 65 fm. level, driving east of San Anton, has been lengthened in July 3 varas 2 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 45 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2½ tons in a fm. San Jorge winze, sinking under the 55, to communicate with this level, is deepened 2 varas 1 ft. 9 in., making its total depth 10 varas 1 feet 9 inches; the winze is taken to hole by six men, at 600 reals per vara; the lode is worth 4½ tons in a fm. We have commenced sinking another winze under the 55 fm. level about 23 fms. east by four men, in which we find the lode to be worth 4 tons in a fm.; we may not be able to proceed uninterruptedly with this winze on account of the water, but the 65 fm. level coming forward will eventually drain it. The 55 fm. level, driving east of La Fortuna winze, has been lengthened 3 varas 2 ft. 3 in., and is re-taken to drive by four men, at 400 reals per vara; the lode is at present poor; the 55 fm. level, west of La Casualidad, has been driven in July 6 varas 2 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 250 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm.; in this level we have also lengthened the cross-cut south from near Casualidad 5 varas 1 ft. 3 in., making the total length of cross-cut 11 varas 1 ft. 8 in., and not having met with anything recently we have put the men to drive west on what is probably our south lode, at 250 reals per vara (four men). The 45 fm. level, driving east of La Suerte, has been lengthened 2 varas 1 ft. 2 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 500 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1½ ton in a fm. Thorne's shaft, sinking to communicate with this level, has been deepened 7 varas 2 ft. 3 in., making its total depth under the 31 fathom level 27 varas; we shall sink a little further for trip, &c., prior to driving from this shaft in the 45 fm. level, which depth it has now reached; the lode in the shaft is worth 3½ tons in a fm. We are at present obliged to suspend the 45 fm. level west on the south lode from the want of ventilation. Gomez's winze, sinking under this level, has been deepened 3 varas 0 ft. 8 in., making its total depth under the 45 fm. level 14 varas 0 ft. 3 in.; this winze is not yet taken. West of Casualidad, on the north lode, the level has been extended 2 varas 0 ft. 4 in., and is re-taken to drive by two men, at 350 reals per vara; it contains a small branch of lead, not to value. Driving west of La Esperanza cross-cut, on the north lode, the 45 fm. level has been lengthened 2 varas 0 ft. 10 in., and is re-taken to drive by four men, at 350 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1½ ton in a fm. Garcia's winze, sinking under the 31 fm. level, to communicate with this level, has been deepened in July 5 varas 0 ft. 3 in., and is re-taken to hole by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the total depth of this winze is 20 varas 2 ft. 5 in., and the lode is worth about 2 tons in a fm. The 45 fm. level, east of Esperanza cross-cut, on the north lode, has been driven 1 vara 2 ft. 8 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 500 reals per vara; the end contains stones of lead; on the middle lode, east of the same cross-cut, we have driven 2 ft.; the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm.; this is not yet re-set. The 31 fm. level, east of Thorne's shaft, has been lengthened 3 varas 2 ft. 2 in., and is re-taken to drive by four men, at 450 reals per vara; the end at present contains but a small quantity of lead, not to value; driving east of the eastern cross-cut, on the north lode, the 31 fm. level has been extended 3 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; the lode here being very wide, we have set to carry the level 5 ft. broad, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is worth 3 tons in a fm. We have driven east of the said cross-cut in July, on the middle lode, 1 vara 1 ft., and have re-set to drive by two men, at 450 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1½ ton in a fm.; west of this cross-cut we have driven in July 1 vara 1 ft. 4 in., not yet re-set, lode not to value. East of La Esperanza cross-cut we have lengthened the 31 fm. level 2 varas; the lode contains a small branch of lead, not to value; the bargain is not yet re-taken. On the north lode, west of San Juan, the level has been extended 2 varas 1 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to drive by two men, at 320 reals per vara; the lode at present is poor; the winze sinking under this level, on the north lode, has been deepened 2 varas 2 ft. 2 in., making its total depth under the level 4 varas 2 ft. 2 in.; it is re-set to sink by two men, at 320 reals per vara, and is worth ¾ ton in a fm. At Warne's shaft, driving west in the 20 fm. level, the lode is worth nearly 1 ton in a fm.; this is not yet measured. We are also driving the 20 fm. level west from this shaft by two men, at 180 reals per vara; the lode is large, with spots of ore. At Field's shaft, in the 31 fm. level the plat is finished; we shall set to drive west next week. All the above bargains are subject to payment of 1 real to the takers for every arroba of lead ore saved. Several tribute pitches remain to be set, but probably most of them will be taken, as usual, in the beginning of the week.

THE LIGUANEA AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA have received the following report from Capt. Thomas Lean, *vid* New York:—

Riverhead Mine.—I beg to advise you that in the No. 3 adit I have intersected a part of the large gossan lode. We shall ascertain its exact size, &c., in a few days thus far it looks exceedingly healthy and promising, carrying a strong capel to the south, containing a large quantity of mundic, impregnated with ore, &c. I don't know what more to expect at this depth than to see the lodes thus continuing down so compact and regular, with an underlie from 1½ to 2½ ft. to the fathom, congenial ground, and traversed by a very large cross-course, composed of flookan, spar, blende, &c. This is invariably considered a most pleasing feature. The lode in No. 2 adit, west of cross-course, is between 4 and 5 fms. wide, containing beautiful spots of yellow ore, a very large quantity of capel, and spar; everything we can fairly desire at this depth. Part of the men in No. 3 adit are engaged driving through the cross-course, in order, as soon as possible, to get under the above (No. 2 western) end, where we may expect an improvement. The lode throughout the sett varies from 11 to 30 ft. wide, composed of gossan of the richest character, tinged with ore, prian, &c. I again state as my most decided conviction that this lode if prosecuted will be productive of large quantities of ore (*i. e.*), unless the best of Cornwall, Devon, and Cuba indications don't hold good in Jamaica which, of course, remains to be proved. From all I have seen, both here and elsewhere, I prefer a lode of this character to those containing stones of ore at surface.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received Aug 8.]

Cobre, July 5.—Thompson's engine-shaft has been sunk 6 feet, ground hard, and making the depth 7 fms. 0 ft. 8 in. below the 32 fm. level. Taylor's shaft has been sunk 11 ft., lode 8 ft. wide, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. The shaftmen have been engaged cutting ground for cistern, putting in bearers, &c., and are now engaged fixing a 10 in. bucket-lift, 21 ft. below the 44 fm. level, and which I expect will be put to work about the 8th inst., and, of course, make it more convenient for sinking. The 44 fm. level, east of Taylor's, has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft.; the end is still poor, and letting out a large stream of water; this level, west of shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in., ground favourable for driving, and also poor. We have also risen 4½ ft. over this level, and have communicated to the winze sinking below the 57; this winze has been sunk 9 ft., and communicated as above stated. The cross-cut in the 35, east of Taylor's, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., making the cross-cut 4 fms. 5 ft. north from the south part of the lode, and intersected a tramet, but poor. We think there is another part still farther north, as there is a stream of water issuing from the end. We have stoped in the back of the 35, east of shaft, 3 fms., yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. The winze below the 32, west of Taylor's, has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and produces 1 ton of ore per fm. Perseverancia shaft has been sunk 13½ ft.; we have 3 feet more to sink to the 35, when we intend driving south to cut the south part of the lode. The 10 fm. level, west of Taylor's, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., in favourable ground, and producing good stones of yellow ore. The deep adit west has been driven 4 ft., and was communicated to Discovery shaft on the 6th ult., since which we have driven 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. west of Discovery shaft; the lode in the end is 4½ ft. wide, very kindly, and producing good stones of grey ore. We have also commenced clearing up Discovery shaft, which is about 3 fathoms below the adit. We intend sinking the shaft as fast as possible, in order to prove this ground, as it is a very kindly point, and worthy of trial. We have also commenced and driven 6 ft. west on the Perseverancia lode, 21 fms. east of Discovery shaft; the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and a little black ore. We have sunk a winze 9 ft. below the shallow adit, east of Discovery, in a large gossan lode, with a little grey ore. Our raisings, I am sorry to say, are very low this month. The mine, 49 tons; precipitate, 4 tons.=44 tons.

The following was received on the 11th inst:—

July 12.—The 44 fm. level east appears to be changing for the better; the ground is speedier, and numerous branches containing a little ore intersect the end. I expect an improvement in every step we advance. We have only 5 fms. to drive to reach the dip of the bunch of ore discovered in the 35 fm. level, in the beginning of April last, and it will be a great disappointment if we do not find it continue in this level. The 44 fm. level west is without improvement. The winze 20 fms. west of Taylor's has been suspended lately, the hands being required for Discovery shaft: it will be resumed as soon as we have the force. We have a few hands breaking ore under the 35 fm. level; the lode is small, and falls off in quality eastwards. Perseverancia shaft is sunk to the 35 fm. level, and a cross-cut is now commenced towards the south lode. A lode of 2 ft. wide was cut in the shaft in the last few days; it dips fast to the south, and has a course to the south of the Perseverancia lode eastwards: it contains spots of ore, and may be good in depth, as a feeder to the main lode, although of a poor aspect at present. Capt. Tuckfield's dialling gives 4 fms. to drive to the south lode, which, as the ground is hard, will occupy us over a month. In the adit level, west of Discovery shaft, we have had a beautiful stone of grey ore in the past week; at present the lode only contains a little green carbonate, but is equally promising in other respects. Discovery shaft is now kept constantly at work, and I hope in two months we shall have the 10 fm. level driving westwards. The lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, consisting for the most part of gossan, but a white friable spar is increasing in quantity as we get down, and this spar is spotted with yellow and grey ore; there is also grey ore in the gossan. All the shaft stuff goes to the dressing-floors, and although poor as a whole, it will remunerate for cleaning; and being now rather short of work for our dressing pare, it comes very opportunely. The railway bars, per *Ripon*, are very acceptable, as we are laying a new railroad to Discovery shaft, and we wanted them to complete it. The distance we have to bring the lode stuff to the new dressing-floors is about 230 fms.; should a good mine be found, we can at a small expense make this adit level passable for mules; so that half-a-dozen waggons could be brought out together, and the empty cars be pulled back by mules.

TAMAR DISTRICT.—The Moditonham Mine, opposite the Tamar Mines, has been set to work again, under the name of Cornwall South Tamar: this property is supposed to contain the lodes of South Hose, Hewas, and South Tamar, with several thousand pounds expended; and why it was left six weeks after the engine was erected has always seemed an enigma, but such is the fact.

MINING IN IRELAND.—The mines in this locality are every day improving: a large quantity of lead ore has been raised this week; on Friday morning a block of about a ton weight was thrown up at a blast. The copper mine is also producing excellent specimens; and we have no doubt that, under the directions of Francis Lisabe, Esq., C.E., and Captain Stephens, the works will be in full operation in a few weeks.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

THE COPPER TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In reply to several letters to me, on the subject of inferior (so-called) ores, permit me to give an analysis of a parcel of 103 tons from Fowey Consols, sold at ticketings, and at a standard of 10*l.* a ton of copper under ordinary ores, or the average of the day's sale:—

Silex	39
Alumina	5½
Sulphur	24
Iron	22
Copper	8
Traces of Zinc	— = 98½

My courteous opponents—"A Rosster-man" and "A Furnace-man"—will, I think, in the opinion of the public, hardly escape from the charge which they would fix on me—viz., ignorance of smelting, or its principles—should they attempt to justify this reduction in the standard, from any of the substances which here occur, and which should be rather a source of profit to the vendor then lessen the value of the sample. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when all the incongruities and absurdities which distinguish the copper ore trade from every other, will be reckoned among the things which have been. THOMAS IRVING HILL.

Gray's Inn-square, Aug. 8.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

SIR,—Bestowing my tediousness upon your worship, for the sake of information to be gained thereby, I ventured to address you on the 12th ult., on the subject of "Gold in England." My remarks, I find, have not passed altogether unnoticed. In my eagerness to get at a likely location, I have inadvertently trodden on some men's corns, and have been objurgated accordingly. I am called a "short-sighted watchman," and my "mental drowsiness" has been *stimulated* by being put into the corner,—let that pass, "all's well!" After your own courteous reply to some of my enquiries, one "Jason," of Southampton, who is but a naughty varlet, is the first to hold up his lantern. He is a learned clerk, doubtless, and his wits are not so blunt as, God help! I would desire they were. But what *new* light does neighbour "Jason" throw on the question? He may be a well-favoured man, for aught I know to the contrary; but for his reading and writing, I say, let that appear when there is no need of such vanity. Good man "Jason," Sir, speaks a little off the matter; he gives me wise saws, I want modern instances. But what is more to his condemnation, he is uncivil to the watch. Suspecting neither my years nor my place, friend "Jason" writes down "dogmatical scepticism." He is "amused at the dogmatical scepticism of your correspondent 'Dogberry'"—it pleases his worship to say so! Now, such epitaphs are most tolerable, and not to be endured! I am one of the poor Queen's subjects, Sir,—and which is more, an officer,—and which is more, a shareholder—and which is more, a fellow who hath had losses! "*Palabras!*" Let neighbour "Jason" keep a civil tongue in his head! "Dogmatical scepticism" indeed! I am thought to be the most desertless man for constable of the watch, sir—let friend 'Jason" suspect me accordingly! Instead of sitting with his feet upon the fender, digging up other men's records of gold in Transylvania, or in Ireland, Anno Domino, 1796, let him tell me what he knows of his own proper experience; let him point out how I may be satisfied, by ocular demonstration, that *here*, in England, in this pluvial year 1853, a man shall be justified in running up and down with the cry—"Eureka!—Gold in England!" as if the commodity were plenty as blackberries, and established as a thing to praise God upon all over the land. "Poltimore! Poltimore!" I knew it would be my answer. Well, sir, my "dogmatical scepticism" is not so huge as to reach Poltimore. Poltimore may be a fact—yet may Poltimore be the exception. To talk about "gold in England," and illustrate the argument by what Bergmann and Brunnich have writ, and to refer me to Weaver's relations, as guides to the diggings on *this* side the water, is naught. Bergmann and Brunnich are foreign(ers) to the matter; and Weaver's "relations" are Irish—"No Irish need apply!" Friend "Jason" may sing "Fal, lal, la!" an' he list, because some "grains of gold" have been found in a river in Cornwall: I would as lief he gave me a snatch from "The days when we went gipsying, a long time ago,"—Fore Gad! that is a better song than the other! No, dear Mr. Editor, the question of "gold in England" is worthy of a broader treatment than the "where it is, there it is" style of neighbour "Jason," who, I suspect, were he to go to the diggings now in search of the golden fleece, with no better compass than his letter affords, might come back again finding himself shorn. Let goodman "Jason," or any other learned clerk who knows, point out the geological conditions under which gold may be expected to be found *everywhere*; and let him show that where those conditions have been complied with, here, in England, dame Nature's hoards have been discovered! For I take it for a truth—blackberries bearing brambles—that you shall find a fruit by your knowledge of the tree thereof: whereby I, seeking for "gold in England," and seeing the indications thereof, may find it, as the natural result, *in situ*, without having to tunnel the whole island. Well, God help us! it is a world to see! When the age is in the wit is out—and some men must be talking! One word, Sir: our watch, Sir, have indeed comprehended two auspicious paragraphs, and we would have them examined before your worship. If there be any truth in signs of coming shadows which cast their events before, let them be looked to. At North Dolfrynog, the "gold lode that enters the sett" having *now* been *ascertained* to be so valuable, may cause some coil to arise there! Let the watch be vigilant; and I beseech them, above all things, to see that their bills be not stolen. They may comprehend all vagrom men lurking thereabout; and if any matter of weight chances, they may call up me. Good night! dear Mr. Editor: I am always your faithful watchman,—DOGBERRY.

The first plate of silver (being the produce of defective amalgamation in South America, and proving the great advantages of smelting as adopted in England over the process usually pursued in the producing countries, particularly for certain classes of ore which are found in large quantities) was drawn at the Millwall department of the British and Colonial Ore Floors and Reduction Works, on Thursday, and which, we are informed, will be followed up by a weekly plate. We understand the floors are full of ores, sampled and preparing, and that there is every prospect of this establishment being of essential service to the importers of ore, as well as remunerative to the proprietary. The bi-monthly plates from the Devonshire department of the company continue to exceed 10,000 ounces.

At the Galway Summer Assizes, an action of trespass was tried—Geoghegan *v.* Hodgson. It appeared in evidence that the defendant took certain lead mines near Outerard from a Mr. O'Flahertie, and it became necessary, for the proper working of the mines, to cut a canal about two miles in length, to convey a stream of water, for the purpose of turning a mill wheel to work pumps for drawing off the water. From the mines this canal was cut in some places 20 ft. deep, and had several sluice gates. The action was brought by one of the tenants through whose land this canal was cut, and he complained that the pasturage for his cattle was severed, there being no bridge thrown across; and in one place a road through his farm was cut, and nothing but a few loose pieces of timber thrown across. He also complained that the sluice gates caused an overflow of water, which was detrimental to his crops. The defendant, who had bound himself to make compensation to the tenants for any injury done in cutting this canal, lodged 10*l.* in court. For the plaintiff, it was sworn that the damage he sustained exceeded 50*l.*; while, on the other hand, evidence was given that, so far from injury having been done, the canal had served the defendant by draining his land, being all bog through which it runs. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, 12*l.* 10*s.* damages, including the 10*l.* lodged in court, with 6*d.* costs.

MINING IN WESTMORELAND.—A meeting was held at Lancaster, on the 5th instant (Mr. Isaac Vickers in the chair), when it was resolved to form a company for working the Winster Lead Mine, near Windermere Lake. It is divided into 800 shares of 1*l.* each. This mine was formerly worked by a company of gentlemen, all resident in the neighbourhood of the lakes, who having but a slight knowledge of mining operations, gave up the work, after raising 35 tons of ore within a few feet of the surface. They abandoned the mine in consequence of having tapped a strong feed of water, leaving a rib of ore, varying from 6 to 10 in. wide for 60 yards in the vein. The vein is 4 ft. wide, and the present company intend driving a level, under the able management of Capt. Kenrick Phillips.

COAL-FIELDS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A company has just been established which promises to afford a wide scope for investment, and, if conducted with energy and economy, to become a sphere of successful and profitable enterprise. The undertaking has been formed with a view to the working of the coal-fields at the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, and also for general mining purposes. It is well known that coal exists in great abundance in these localities, and, according to the evidence of Sir H. G. Smith, late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Dr. Adamson, and others, is of excellent quality. It is also believed to be principally on the surface; and, if so, there will be a vast saving of expenditure as regards labour and machinery. The coal-fields intended to form the basis of the operations are of vast extent, and the incidental expenses, such as surveys, selecting locations, and securing eligible territory, will, it is estimated, be exceedingly moderate. The undertaking is certainly one of considerable importance, and if, as we have already intimated, it is managed with prudence and skill, will, in all probability, afford a fertile field for the employment of capital.

THE ELECTRIC-GAS COMPANY.—The arrangements for the formation of this company are nearly completed, and next week the prospectus will be issued. The list of directors includes already the names of noblemen and gentlemen who will be a sufficient guarantee for the security of those who may feel disposed to invest their capital in the undertaking, which promises to be one of considerable magnitude and highly remunerative. In fact, from what we have seen of the nature of the discovery, and from the reports of Dr. Letheby, Professor Holmes, and Lewis Thompson, Esq., there cannot, we think, be a doubt that the electric gas will be universally adopted.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, August 12, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton.
Bar and bolt *a*	—	£8 10 0
In Wales *a*	—	8 0 0
In Liverpool *a*	—	8 5 0
In Staffordshire *a*	—	9 10 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—	11 10 0
" double *a*	—	13 0 0
*Hoop *a*	—	10 15 0
*Rod, round *a*	—	10 0 0
Nail rod, square *a*	—	9 10 0
Rails (Wales) *b*	—	8 15 0
" (Staffordshire) *b*	—	8 15 0
Railway Chairs, Clyde *b*	—	4 10 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *b*	—	3 5 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No.	—	3 5 0
No. 1, in Wales *c*	—	4 0 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	3 10 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	9 0 0	9 2 0
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0	6 10 0
Charcoal bars	—	11 10 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg. —	3 12 6
Ditto	Wales 4 0 0	4 5 0
FOREIGN IRON. *a*		
Swedish	—	12 0 0
Russian CCND	—	17 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—	6 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*		
Swedish keg, nominal	—	16 0 0
Ditto faggot	—	—
ZINC.		
In sheets *d*	p. ton	30 0 0

SPELTER.		
On the spot	p. ton	£21 10-21 15 0
To arrive	"	21 15-22 0 0
COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a*	p. ton	107 10 0
Tough cake *a*	"	107 10 0
Sheathing and bolts *a*	p. lb.	0 1 0
Sheet *a*	"	0 1 0
Bottoms *a*	"	0 1 1
Old *a*	"	—
Yellow Metal *a*	"	0 0 10¼
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. *r*	cwt.	2 0 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*		
Pig	p. ton	22 0 0
Sheet	"	23 0 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*		
Spanish, in bond	p. ton	21 0 0
ENGLISH TIN. *e*		
Block	p. cwt.	— 5 12 0
Ingots	"	— 5 9 0
Bar	"	— 5 13 0
Refined	"	— 5 11 0
FOREIGN TIN.		
Banca	p. cwt.	5 15 0
Straits (uncertified)	"	5 13 0
TIN-PLATES. *b*		
IC Charcoal	p. box	— 1 11 6
IX Ditto	"	— 1 17 0
IC Coke	"	— 1 6 0
IX Ditto	"	— 1 12 0
Canada plates *a*	ton	—13 0 0
QUICKSILVER *f*	p. lb.	— 0 2 4

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, nett; *c*, 3 ditto; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto *f*, 1½ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10*s.* per ton less.—† Discount 5 per cent.

* Delivered in Liverpool 10*s.* per ton less.

RAILS continue in demand, and large orders which are in the market are kept back, in hopes that the men may return to their work, and purchases be effected on more favourable terms; great complaints are made of the inconvenience and losses occasioned by the difficulty in obtaining fulfilment of contracts. Bar iron continues in good request.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—In consequence of the intelligence of the expected favourable termination of the Russian and Turkish question, this article, which closed heavily on Saturday last at 57*s.*, opened on Monday morning at 59*s.*, and before the close of the day reached as high as 60*s.*, at which a very large business has been done for early cash. The stock is not half what it was three months since. The price leaves off as follows:—Mixed Nos., viz., 3-5ths No. 1, and 2-5ths No. 3, 65*s.* prompt cash; No. 1 Gartsherrie 70*s.*, and No. 1 Glengarnock 71*s.* The demand is still unabated, even in the face of enormous high freights, and if it continues at the present rate we shall see what has never yet been seen in the iron trade—viz., Glasgow without a stock of pig-iron; some of the Scotch ironmasters are buying largely, to meet their engagements.

STAFFORDSHIRE PIG-IRON has sympathised with Scotch, and a very large business has been done, both here and in Liverpool; most of the speculative lots have been cleared off the market.

SPELTER.—A good business doing; some purchases have been effected at 21*l.* 10*s.* on the spot, and 22*l.* September and October shipment. The stock is very small.

SWEDISH IRON is dull of sale. [pired.

SWEDISH STEEL.—Several purchases have been made at rates which have not transCOPPER is good demand.

ENGLISH TIN.—Another advance is talked of.

BANCA TIN is very firm, and holders are indisposed to sell at present rates.

TIN-PLATES without alteration.

GLASGOW, AUGUST 11.—During this week there has been great excitement in our pig-iron market—the political news coming favourable from Russia having given an impetus to operations. To-day, after a brisk meeting, the price closed with buyers at 63*s.* 6*d.*, at which considerable parcels changed hands, though earlier in the day 66*s.* 6*d.* was obtained. Everything connected with the trade looks healthy. Manufactured iron is better—some having been sold at 8*l.* 15*s.* It is expected to advance still further.

MINES.—Although only a moderate amount of business was transacted in mining shares in the early part of this week, the market improved towards the close, and transactions took place in a great many dividend and other shares. Prices, however, with a few exceptions, have ruled lower; and the advance in Stray Park and South Frances, which we noticed as having taken place in our last, has not been maintained—many shareholders, tempted by the rise, having forced their shares on the market. Among those most enquired for have been Dolcoath, Condurrow, South Caradon, Keswick, Devon Great Consols, Copper Hill, North Downs, and Trefusis. Of low-priced speculative mines a great many are offered without finding buyers at any quotation. An improvement has taken place at Trefusis in the 20 fm. level, and shares have advanced to 17*l.* and 18*l.* per share. At Pen-y-Gelli, the lode in the 10 fm. level is reported as worth 20*l.* per fm.; and the 20 fm. level is driving at 30*s.* per fm. to get under this run of ore. Keswick is also considerably improved in one or two important points. Metals are firmer, and lead decidedly higher—more money having been obtained this week for ores of a less per centage for lead. Alfreds, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 10*s.*; Devon Great Consols, 380*l.*; Condurrow, 130*l.*; Carpenter (South Sydenham), 9*l.*; Golden, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*; Clive, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*; Cubert, 2*l.*; Merllyn, 3*l.* 10*s.*; Wheal Lovel, 50*l.* to 55*l.*; North Downs, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*; Bedford United, 6*l.*; United Mines, 235*l.* to 245*l.*; Trewentha, 2*l.* 10*s.*; West Francis, 10*l.*; Basset, 610*l.*; North Pool, 260*l.*; South Frances, 210*l.*; Mary Ann, 42*l.*; Great Alfred, 30*l.*; East Buller, 7*l.*; Mill Pool, 8*l.*; Trefusis, 16*l.* to 18*l.*; Brewer, 12*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.*; South Caradon, 210*l.* to 220*l.*; Tremayne, 16*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.*

In the Metal Market, notwithstanding the rise of 4*l.* per ton on English Block Tin, announced in our last, such is the firmness not only of that article, but Banca, that advanced rates are already demanded, and will have to be acceded to ere purchases very extensive can be concluded. This, with the reduction of stock in Tin-Plates, will tend to put them to a higher figure.—Copper and Lead are firm, and good business transacting in the former. The smelters, however, do not advance the standard to the miner in that fair and liberal manner they might, and which is demanded by reason of the enhanced price of labour, food, and consumable materials. —The stock of Spelter is now unusually reduced in quantity, and 22*l.* paying for forward delivery. The Iron Market is in a very excited state, particularly in Pig-Iron, both Welsh and Staffordshire, in consequence of the present stock being less than one-half of what it was in May last. Pig-Iron in the Clyde has advanced to 3*l.* 5*s.*, and higher rates are expected. All the ironmasters are in the market as buyers, and the cry is "There never was such times." In Rails and Bars the demand considerably exceeds the make, and the orders on hand will take eight or nine months to complete. Even this period may be extended, unless the strikers go to their work instead of prowling about in idleness, to the ultimate ruin of themselves and families. No good ever results from such ill-judged measures.

The sale of copper ores at Swansea, on Tuesday, amounted to 3040 tons of copper ore, of various per centages, which realised 37,098*l.* 8*s.* It must be borne in mind that this comprised no Cornish ores, the greater majority being furnished by the Irish mines; from Berehaven there was 734 tons; Knockmahon, 309; Ballymurtagh, 98—being in all 1136 tons from Ireland, of the value of 8688*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The Cobre Company sold 434 tons, which fetched 7796*l.* 8*s.*; the Santiago, 406 tons, of the value of 8356*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; from Cuba there was obtained 289 tons, of the value of 4669*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; Canada furnished 237 tons, worth 3421*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; 226 tons, value 923*l.* 4*s.*, of an average per centage of 6, were obtained from Malaga; from Burra Burra, 100 tons, which realised 1572*l.* 6*s.*: 97 tons were brought into the market from North America, these were ores of a low per centage, and only realised 302*l.* 9*s.*; 93 tons of Spanish ores were sold for 585*l.* 18*s.*; 17 tons of regulus from Africa, producing 36 per cent., fetched 578*l.* 17*s.*, while 5 tons from Kaw-aw, with a per centage varying from 37 to 61¾ per cent., the property of the North British Australasian Company, realised 203*l.* 8*s.*; it will be seen from these large supplies that no apprehension need exist of a deficiency in the supply of copper: 1455 tons, principally Cobre and Cuba ores, are advertised for the next sale.

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Carthagena, 80 tons of copper ore; St. Malo, 53 tons of copper ore, also lead and other ores; and from Valparaiso, 410 tons of copper ore, 68 silver ore, and 45 tons of quicksilver.

The *Rengegendheid*, from Copiapo, had also arrived at Swansea with a valuable cargo of copper and silver ores, on account of the Copiapo Mining Company.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 4*s.* 11¾*d.* per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5*s.* 1¾*d.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 76*s.* 3*d.* to 76*s.* 6*d.* per oz. Fine cake silver, 5*s.* 6¼*d.* per oz.

At Wheal Seton meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 481*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 3913*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*=4394*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 3391*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; by dividend of 4*l.* per share (792*l.*): leaving balance in hand, 214*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*

At Dolcoath Mine meeting, on the 8th inst., the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 550*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 3987*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*=4537*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 3626*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*; dividend of 2*l.* per share, 358*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 552*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

At Creegbrawse Mine meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost, April and May, 1176*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; merchants' bills, 617*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* =1693*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*—Copper ores sold (less lord's dues, 1-18th, 87*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*), 1479*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; black tin sold, 65*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance of loss, 148*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Balance from last account, 462*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*; materials sold, 3*l.* 8*s.*=465*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*—Loss on the two months' working, 148*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 316*l.* 14*s.*

At St. Michael Penkevil Mine meeting, on the 2d inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 238*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; black tin sold (less lord's dues, 1-18th, 5*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*), 87*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*=238*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*—Mine cost, April and May, 184*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; merchants' bills, 78*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 62*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*

At Great Bryn Consols meeting, on Tuesday (William Garner, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 843*l.* 15*s.*—Mine cost, April, May, and June, 370*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, 112*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 361*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* A resolution was passed to enable the committee to declare all shares forfeited upon which the calls were in arrear, and Messrs. Henry Wood and John Brydie were added to the committee of management.

At Wheal Cupid meeting, on the 16th July, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1838*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*; mine costs, January, 130*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; Feb., 163*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; March, 167*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; April, 140*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; May, 114*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; merchants' bills, 350*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*; doctor's fees, 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* =2910*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Call of 1*l.* 16*s.* per 1-1024th share, 1843*l.* 4*s.*; James Jenkin, for overcharge, Dec. 1852, 97*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 969*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Mr. Pryor having tendered his resignation of the pursership, in consequence of his other numerous engagements preventing his devoting so much time as he would desire to the duties of the office, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. R. H. Pike be appointed purser, at a salary of 3*l.* 3*s.* per month. The cordial thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Pryor for his past services. Capts. John Davey and William Pryor reported that the 33 fm. level had been driven west of Williams's shaft 6 *fms.* The lode in the present end was 1 ft. wide, poor.

At St. Aubyn and Grylls Mining Company meeting, on the 20th July, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 613*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*; mine cost, Jan., 284*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; Feb., 260*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; March, 235*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; April, 254*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; May, 237*l.* 19*s.*; merchants' bills, 284*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; doctor's fees, 6*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*=2735*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*—Call of 12*s.* per 1-1024th share, 814*l.* 8*s.*; copper ore sold, March, 233*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; April, 285*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*; May, 331*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; June, 149*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; tin sold, March, 334*l.* 3*s.*; April, 220*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 566*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* Mr. Pryor announced his intention to retire from the pursership. The appointment of his successor was deferred to the next general meeting.

At the Cathedral Mining Company meeting, on the 16th July, the accounts showed—Balance from the last account, 1619*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; mine cost, January, 92*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*; February, 66*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; March, 111*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; April, 105*l.* 3*s.* 10*d* ; May, 94*l.* 7*s.*; merchants' bills, 644*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*; doctor's fees, 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*=2735*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*—Call of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per 1024th share, 1612*l.* 16*s.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 1122*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* Mr. Francis Pryor tendered his resignation, and Mr. Field was appointed the purser at a salary of 3*l.* 3*s.* per month. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Pryor for his past services. Capts. W. Teague and Joshua Mills reported that, since the last meeting, they had succeeded in putting a 40-in. cylinder engine to work, and that it was working exceedingly well. They were still clearing the adit level south from Pryor's shaft: one of West Damsel lodes in this level had a very kindly appearance, and promised fair for a deeper level.

At the La Min Mine meeting, on the 1st inst., the accounts showed—Mine cost from Oct. to May, 419*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*; merchants' bills, 321*l.*; machinery, 290*l.*=1030*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*—Calls received, 660*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; whim sold, 8*l.* 10*s.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 352*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made. Capt Hugh Stephen reported that the engine-shaft was sunk from surface to 8 *fms.* below the adit, where the water was found too powerful to continue the sinking until the engine is at work, which he hoped to effect in about a month.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 933*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; mine cost, May and June, 1022*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; merchants' bills, 444*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*=2400*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*—Copper ores sold, 1421*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 978*l.* 15*s.*

At the Treworlis and Trenithick Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Francis Ford, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, July, 269*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; August, 120*l.*; calls in arrear, 379*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*= 769*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*—Cash at bankers, 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 766*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. Mr. Beall was appointed secretary *pro tem.*, in the room of Mr. W. H. Fox, who had tendered his resignation. A long discussion took place with reference to the past and future management of the mine, and the delivery of all papers, books, lease, and other property of the company to Mr. Beall. The chairman spoke in high terms of the ability and integrity of Capt. Burgan, who is a large shareholder in the mine.

At the Sithney Wheal Buller Mining Company first annual general meeting, on the 25th of July (Mr. Wm. Kent in the chair), the accounts showed—Received by shares sold, 2000*l.*; ditto calls, 436*l.*; value of shares unsold, 2750*l.*=5186*l.*—Total expense of machinery and labour from the commencement of working the mine by the present company in July 1, 1852, to June 30, 1853, 3577*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1608*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* They have now about 300*l.* worth of tin in process for the market.

At the Cawson Hill Mining Company meeting, at the Crown Hotel, Sturminster-Newton, on Wednesday, it was proposed by Mr. Holiday, and seconded by Mr. Cheeseman, that all calls now due are to be paid before the 23d inst., or such shares will be forfeited. [The general meeting will be shortly convened: it would have been held earlier, but for the severe illness of the late secretary.]

At Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mine meeting, the call of 5*s.* per share, ordered at the last meeting, was superseded, and one of 2*s.* per share made, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding liabilities. A competent surveyor is to be engaged to inspect the mine, and report on the feasibility of the plans suggested by Mr. Hadley for working the sett.

At Pen-y-Gelli Mine meeting, on Thursday (J. B. Fenwick, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 63*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; mine cost, April, 171*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; May, 193*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; June, 136*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* =564*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*—Calls received, 392*l.*; lead ore sold, 74*l.* 8*s.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 97*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Captain W. Michell reported that since the last quarterly meeting they had completed the engine-shaft to the 20. A cross-cut had been driven south about 9 ft., where the east and west lode was intersected. The lode in the 10, driving east, had improved, the bottom of the level being worth 20*l.* per fm. A shaft had been commenced from surface, and sunk about 10 fms., where they had intersected a branch about 1 ft. wide, containing some good lead.

Foxdale, Driggith, Esgair-y-Mwyn, Maesyrerwddu, Coetia Llys, Deep Level, Merllyn, Talacre, Holywell Level, Halkin Hall, Ty Mawn, Newtonards, Dyfngwm, Rhoswydol, Dyliffe, So. Australian, have sold lead ore.

Boscean, West Wheal Towan, Rix Hill, Fatwork and Wheal Virtue have sold black tin.

Drake Walls Mine sampled, on the 10th inst., 25½ tons of black tin.

The Esgair-y-Mwyn Mining Company have sold 40 tons of lead ore, at 13*l.* per ton. Active operations are progressing for laying open at deeper levels this celebrated old mine, which promises to become one of the best in Cardiganshire.

The Drake Walls Mines sampled, on Wednesday, 25½ tons of black tin.

At West Darlington, the appearances of the mine are exceedingly good; they expect to pay a dividend of at least 10*s.* per share at the next meeting.

At East Margaret, the lode in the 38, west of Cargenwin's shaft, continues as good as ever, worth at least 60*l.* per fm. The other parts of the mine also present the most encouraging prospects.

At Wheal Whiteigh, the 52 end south continues to improve, and is now producing about 5 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; this augers well, as this end is now approaching the sheet of ore gone down from the 42 fm. level above, and which is there seen for upwards of 20 fms. in length, worth ½ ton per fm. They will shortly find it necessary to rise a winze for ventilation, and before that can be completed will have holed a rise for a similar purpose from the 42 to the 22 fm. level, where they have a good lode 2 fms. high. The mine will then be in a proper state for working, and ore will be raised fast for the market. There are some shares in this mine still unallotted (*vide* advertisement, page 502).

The Albion Clay-Works, and the West Crinnis Copper Mine, have been visited by Mr. Hinks, the chairman of the company, and Mr. Lewis, the purser, who state that they found the clay-works in active operation, about 60 tons of clay being made per week. At West Crinnis, the two shafts had been sunk about 20 fms. from surface, and would be continued 10 fms. deeper, when levels would be driven out on the lodes. South Crinnis Mine continued as productive as ever, having sold upwards of 1100*l.* worth of ore during the last quarter, all obtained from the counter lode. Capt. William Bishop had also inspected the mines, and recommended extending the clay-works. In reporting on West Crinnis, he says—"From the position of the mine, the nature or character of the strata, the number of well-known productive lodes which pass through the sett, and their being intersected by a very productive counter lode, I consider the chances of success in this adventure to be almost beyond a doubt."

The Angarrack Consols Copper and Lead Mining Company appears likely to come out most flourishingly. The committee of management take 8000 out of the 16,000 shares into which the mine has been divided, leaving 8000 only for the public, and for which applications for upwards of 40,000 have already been made. The reports and general opinion of those acquainted with the locality speak very favourably of the prospects of the adventure.

Mr. Pryor, we are informed, has purchased the whole of the interest of the late Mr. E. W. W. Pendarves in North Roskear Mine, being 90-140th shares.

Business in Poltimore shares has been reported during the week at 1*l.* 15*s.* from Liverpool and at 2*l.* per share from Bath.

During the week shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Cosdurrow, Devon Great Consols, East Pool, Kirkcudbrightshire, Merllyn, Lewis, North Wheal Basset, South Caradon, South Tamar, South Wheal Frances, Stray Park, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, Trehane, Treleigh Consols, Treviskey, United Mines, West Caradon, West Providence, Wheal Basset, Wheal Brewer, Wheal Buller, Wheal Golden, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Heath, Wheal Seton, Wheal Tremayne, Altgoed Consols, Bell and Lanarth, Birch Tor, Bryn-Arian, Calstock Consols, Carbona, Clara, Clijah and Wentworth, Darren, Eaglebrook, East Basset, East Ding Dong, East Tamar, Great Cowareh, Red Dragon, Great Treveddoe, Great Wheal Alfred, Hawkmoor, Hingston Down Consols, La Min, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Lelant Consols, Mill Pool, Mixon Great Consols, North Ding Dong, Okel Tor, Pendarves Consols, Polgear and Langarrow, South Carn Brea, South Crenver, Trannack Consols, Treloggan, Tyn-y-berth, West Basset, West Crinnis, West Goginan, West Wheal Alfred, West Wheal Frances, West Wheal Towan, Wheal Carpenter, Wheal Chiverton, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Neptune, Wheal Tehidy, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion, East Frongoch, West Sharp Tor, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Lackamore, Mizen Head, &c.

In Foreign Mines, although transactions have been limited, the market has exhibited more firmness, and improved prices obtained. Metcalfes opened on Monday at 3⅜ to 4¼ prem.; an advance of 1*l.* on last week's quotations. On Tuesday and Wednesday they slightly receded; but on Thursday rose to 4 premium, and yesterday were a trifle higher, closing at 4½ premium. The other mines connected with the West Indies participated in the general improvement. Port Royal of Jamaica on Monday were ¾ to 1 premium, and maintained their position during the week, closing yesterday at 1¼ premium; Jamaica Copper, 2 to 2½ premium. Liguanea of Jamaica, ¼ to ½ prem.; Sue River, ¼ to ¾ prem. Linares have been steady at 9⅜, and on Thursday shares changed hands at 10, finally closing at 10 9½; Grand Duchy of Baden, par to ¼ prem. National Brazilian, which fell last week to 2 to 2⅛ have been done this week as high as 3¼, and closed yesterday at 3. Mexican and South American, 6¾. In New Linares considerable business doing at ⅛ to ¼ premium; Cobre Copper, 7¾ to 8 premium; St. John del Rey, as last quoted, 32½; Obernhof, ¼ to ⅝ prem.

At the Worthing Mining Company meeting, on Monday (David Halket, Esq., in the chair), the accounts, ending 25th June, 1853, showed—Calls, 4188*l.*; interest, 49*l.* 5s. 10d.; fees paid in London, 44*l.* 5s. 3d.; rent in the colony, 215*l.* 13s. 2d.; return of over payment to Captain Phillips, 18*l.* 7s. 11d.=42,215*l.* 12s. 2d.; mining land, 8477*l.* 16s. 8d.; implements, 4428*l.* 10s. 1d.; buildings in the colony, 1184*l.* 3s. 5d.; stores in hand, 374*l.* 6s. 5d.; colonial committee, cash in hand, 781*l.* 4s. 6d.; office furniture, 46*l.* 12s. 7d.; calls in arrear, 20*l.* 19s. 4d.; fifth call, 5500*l.* 19s. 4d.; forfeited shares, 244*l.* 9s. 10d.; mines cost, wages, passage money, incidental expenses, &c., 6781*l.* 15s. 9d.; Wheal Maria plant and mine cost, 336*l.* 7s. 9d.; surveying and inspecting mines, preliminary and legal expenses, office expenses in London, &c., 3920*l.* 1s. 10d.; discount on shares, 8500*l.*; leaves a balance of 1639*l.* 4s.; from which deduct 226*l.* 10s. 10d. (less the amount stated to be in the hands of Messrs. Masterman, Peters, and Co.), leaving balance in favour of company, 1412*l.* 13s. 2d. The balance of assets over liabilities is 18,595*l.* 12s. 8d. Mr. Stewart was appointed an auditor, in the room of G. Luckie, Esq., retired. D. Halket, Esq., and E. Rowell, Esq., were re-appointed directors.

At the Australian Agricultural Company meeting yesterday (J. S. Brownrigg, Esq., in the chair), the chairman remarked, that the meeting had been called for the sole purpose of electing a director of the company in the room of Stewart Marjoribanks, Esq., who had resigned. After expressing deep regret at the loss of a colleague who had been an active member of their board from its commencement, a period of 24 years, the chairman proposed William Wallace, Esq., a gentleman well acquainted with the colony, and of extensive mercantile pursuits, which qualified him in every way for the office as the successor of Mr. Majoribanks. Mr. Wallace was unanimously elected. In reply to a shareholder, the chairman said they not leased any property except that to the Peel River Company. They had considerably strengthened their establishment; their object being to get as good a supply of coals from their mines as possible, and to supply them at as moderate a price as they could afford; the demand had been very extensive, and was rapidly increasing. With regard to the Peel River Company, they represented the full amount they paid for the property, which was well supplied with water, and very attractive; it was well suited for all purposes—for agricultural purposes particularly. The sum that the Peel River Company had paid for the land was well represented by the surface property alone; they had not paid more than 2*l.* an acre for the property—in fact, not quite so much; while this company (the Australian Agricultural) had sold the other day a small allotment of ½ an acre for 100*l.* The chairman further stated, that Mr. Hodernhiemer, an eminent mineralogist, had been sent out on behalf of the company, and had discovered very favourable indications of copper ore; and the company were in treaty with a body of German miners, whom it was their intention to send out with all possible dispatch. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting separated.

The Alten Mining Association have advices to the 26th July. At Raipas the water had again subsided to within 2 fms. of the 30. The 25 fm. workings had been resumed, and yielded remunerative returns. They expected to be able to resume the 30 workings in about a fortnight. At Carl Johan's they were breaking some good ore, and the tribute and ore dressing operations were generally making satisfactory progress.

The Linares Mining Association have advices to the 30th July. The engine-shaft had been sunk 1 fm. 2 ft. 4 in., making its total depth under the 65 fm. level 10 fms. 0 ft. 4 in.; the lode in the shaft was worth 4 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 65, driving east of San Anton, had been lengthened in July 3 varas 2 ft. 8 in. They had commenced sinking another winze under the 55, about 23 fathoms east, by four men—lode worth 4 tons per fm. The settings for August were generally taken.

The Royal Santiago Mining Association have advices to the 5th July. Taylor's shaft had been sunk 11 ft., lode 8 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons of ore per fathom. The 44 fm. level, east of Taylor's, had been driven 4 fms. 5 ft.; the end was still poor. The 44, west of shaft, had been driven 2 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; the ground was favourable for driving, but poor. The cross-cut in the 35, east of Taylor's, had been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., making the cross-cut 4 fms. 5 ft. north from the south part of the lode. Perseverancia shaft had been sunk 13½ ft., and the 10 fathom level, west of Taylor's, driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., in favourable ground, producing good stones of yellow ore. They had also driven 6 ft. west on the Perseverancia lode, 21 fms. east of Discovery shaft. The raisings during the month have been very low; ore raised in the mine, 40 tons; precipitate, 4 tons=44 tons. Further advices have been received to the 12th July. The 44 east appeared to be changing for the better; they had only 5 fms. to drive to reach the dip of the bunch of ore discovered in the 35, in April last. Perseverancia shaft was sunk to the 35, and a cross-cut commenced towards the south lode: a lode 2 feet wide was cut in the shaft the last few days. Discovery shaft was kept constantly at work, and all the shaft stuff sent to the dressing-floors, although poor as a whole, would remunerate for cleaning.

The Eschewеiler Mining and Smelting Company have advices to the 25th of June. The Mine of Breinigerberg was in a course of profitable working, the value of ores raised in 1852 amounted to 66,643 thalers, or 242,911 francs 25 centimes. The working of the first five months of 1853 has realised 65,885 thalers, or 247,068 fr. 75 c. The produce for the month of June will amount to about 18,000 thalers, or 67,500 frs. The profits from the mines and foundries of the company for the first five months of the present year amounted to about 25,000 frs., and they had reason to hope that the average result for the seven remaining months would be much higher.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have received advices from Sir Henry Huntley, dated the 17th of June, in which he informs them that the heavy machinery which had been embedded in the river has been recovered, thoroughly cleansed, and at that date was at the mine. They were proceeding to erect it, and there was every hope that the whole of the machinery would be in active operation the commencement of the present month.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have advices to the 28th June. The superintending engineer at Grass Valley reported that he expected to have the boilers for the steam-engine erected within a week from that date, and that the mill they had in operation had been greatly increased in power by some recent alterations, and would now be able to proceed uninterruptedly crushing the quartz. Mr. Hepburn, the company's agent in California, advises the shipment of a remittance of 461⅜ ounces of gold, value 1840*l.*, the produce of the operations between the 7th and 28th of June.

The West Mariposa Company have received advices of the shipment of 120 ozs. of gold, the first fruits of the operations of the company in California.

The Quartz Rock Company have received advices of a satisfactory character with respect to future operations. The manager was pushing forward the erection of the machinery for crushing the quartz with great activity.

The gold mining share market this week, sympathising with the general aspect of the Stock Exchange, has been firmer. Business has been far from active, but more disposition perceptible to purchase the leading descriptions, nearly all of which are, consequently, higher. The exception is Nouveau Monde shares, which remain heavy; this is to be in a great measure attributed to the number of sellers, and the previous glaring reports (none of which have been verified) put forward by the superintendent. The stocks of the less accredited adventures remain at a heavy depreciation. It has been reported during the week that Mr. Calvert, whose geological researches in Australia we alluded to lately, has discovered gold in the granite of England. The reduction of this he intends to attempt by his new theory of electricity; if this has a successful issue, it is impossible to judge what results it will lead to. On Monday, the favourable news, tending to a pacific solution of the Eastern question, caused some improvement in this market, in sympathy with the generally improved appearance of the Stock Exchange: Agua Frias were done at 1 to 1¼ prem.; Nouveau Mondes, ⅜ to ½ prem. On Tuesday there was a still further improvement, and an increased business: Anglo-Californians rallied, and sales were effected in them at ¼ to ⅜ prem. On Wednesday shares were flatter: Agua Frias were ⅛ to ¼ prem.; Great Nuggets, ⅜ to ⅝ prem. On Thursday business was flatter: Colonial Gold and Agua Frias were most in demand, but, on the whole, may be regarded as quiescent—the arrival of any authenticated result from the scene of operations being now anxiously looked forward to by all parties. Up to yesterday evening there was no increased demand. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Lewis Hill Range, ⅛ to ⅜ per share; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅛ to ⅜ dis.; Albion Gold, ¼ to ⅜ per share; London and Liverpool Australian Gold Mining and Streaming, par to ¼ prem.; Gonnett and Moseley, 2 to 2¼ prem.; Australian Mutual, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Australian Consols, ⅛ to ¼ dis.; Chartered Australian Land and Mining, ¼ to ½ per share; Adelaide Land and Gold, 1 to ⅛ dis.; Melbourne Gold, ½ to ¾ per share; New South Wales Gold, ⅛ to ⅜ prem.; Brucutu Gold, 1-16 dis. to 1-16 prem.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has shown symptoms of improvement. Australian Agricultural opened on Monday at an advance of 2½, on last week's quotations, which they steadily maintained, and finally closed at 34 to 35. South Australian Land rose to 38 40; Peel River, 1½ to 1⅝ pm.; Crystal Palace shares, 1¾ to 1⅞ pm.; Berlin Water-works, ¼ dis. to par; British American Land, 64 to 66; Van Diemen's Land, 16½ to 17; Scottish Australian Investment, 3.

HULL, Aug. 11.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that they have pleasure in remarking an improved feeling for mining shares; and although this has not resulted in active buying, there is certainly less difficulty in getting off mining shares generally than there has been for several weeks past.

CORNWALL SOUTH TAMAR LEAD MINES (in 1024 shares), formerly called MODITONHAM, or WHEAL SOPHIA, now worked by a few private gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who hold 600 shares: 400 shares are offered to the public at £1 each. No application received after the 25th of this month. The lodes of all the Tamar Mines pass through this sett, and a new north and south lode cut since the works have been renewed. The buildings necessary are all completed, so that more than one call will not be required.—Apply to 3, Bridge-street, Westminster; or Wm. May, Esq., purser, Botusfleming, Cornwall.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS—(*Continued*).

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—SIR: Having seen in your last Journal some questions relative to the Clogher and Castlemaine Mines, in this county, by a person purporting to be from Carlow, signed "W. W. G.," and stating that a friend of his, from Kerry, had written to him to say there were only four men employed at Clogher, and little or nothing doing at Castlemaine—now, as resident director, I beg to inform the writer, whoever he be, that there are 32 men employed at Clogher, driving several levels, at the present moment, and two shafts sunk at Castlemaine, also a level driving there now, as suggested by Capt. Thomas Richards, of Hayle, and conducted by Capt. John Kessell. If really a shareholder, the writer should give his name.—JOHN GILES, Resident Director, Castlemaine, County Kerry: *Aug. 9.*

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL SMELTING AND REDUCTION COMPANY.—SIR: According to the prospectus of this company, we were promised a dividend in July last: having heard that the company has been working most advantageously, both at their lead works and at the desilvering and gold refining establishment at Mill Wall, I should be glad to know, as a shareholder, when the meeting will take place at which the dividend is to be declared.—AN ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER: *Old Bond-street, August 12.*

MINING GLOSSARY.—For the convenience of new adventurers, and others requiring the information, we have prepared a Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms: it is neatly printed in a useful form, and can be obtained through any bookseller, or at our office, price 2*s.*

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—So much interest being evinced for information respect ing the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		*Paid.*	*Last Prices.*	*Business Done.*
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅜ to 1¼ pm.	2¼ 1⅜ 2
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	½ dis.— par	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	¼ — ⅛ pm.	—
10000	Australasian	2	1 dis.— par	⅜
19000	Australian	5	1½ — 2½	—
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	1⅛
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅜ — ⅜ dis.	⅜
50000	Ave Maria	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅜ — ½ dis.	⅜
100000	British Australian Gold	1	¼ dis.— par	1⅛
210000	Carsons Creek	1	½ — ¼ dis.	—
100000	Colonial Gold	⅛	¼ dis.— par	—
350000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	⅜ — 1 pm.	⅜
70000	English and Australian Copper	5	55 — 65	1⅜
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	2⅛ — 2 dis.	2¼
20000	General	2	⅜ — ⅝ pm.	2¾
100000	Lake Bathurst	20	14 — 16	2¾
60000	Liberty	1	⅜ — ⅜ dis.	—
50000	London and Calif. Gold Quartz	1	¼ dis.— par	—
100000	Mariquita	1	⅜ — ⅜	⅜
20000	Mexican and South American	1	¼ dis.— par	—
60000	New Granada	9	6½ — 6¾	6¾
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅛ dis.— ⅛ pm.	1½ 1
100000	Port Philip	1	¼ — ⅜ pm.	1½ ¼
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅜ — ⅜ pm.	—
50000	South Australian	1	⅛ dis.— ⅛ dis.	—
70000	Waller	1	¼ dis.— ⅛ pm.	1
100000	West Granada	1	⅜ — par	⅜
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	—
100000	Yuba	1	⅜ — ⅛ dis.	⅜

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid.*	*Last Price.*	*Present Price.*
32000	Aubin (coal and iron)	5	5¼	5 5⅛
40000	Australasian (coal)	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜
8000	Blaenavon (iron) South Wales	50	15	
26000	British Iron Company	13¼	8	
50000	Cumberl. Hematite Iron Ore Co.	1	1½	
75000	New South Wales Coal Company	1	⅜	1 1¼
50000	Portland (iron) Scotland	2	2¾	⅜ ⅜
10000	Rhymney Iron	50	25	
10000	Do. New	15	9	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid.*	*Price.*
20000	Australian Agricultural	17½	34
—	British American Land	38⅛	64 67
100000	Crystal Palace	5	6¾ 7
130000	Crystal Palace of France	2	2⅛ 3
—	Electric Telegraph (A)	20	20½ 21 x div
—	North British Australasian Loan	1	1⅜ 1
120000	Peel River Land and Mining	5	6 6¼
—	Peninsular and Oriental Steam	50	77½ 7
100000	Scottish Australian Investment	1	2¾ 3⅛
12700	South Australian Land	25	37 39
10000	Van Diemen's Land	28½	16½ 17½
—	Victoria	6	—

SILVER ORES.

Biddings for the last sampling of WEST DARLINGTON Silver Ores:—

	No. 1, 7 cwts. Per ton.	No. 2, 80 cwts. Per ton.	No. 3, 60 cwts. Per ton.
Dillwyn and Co.	£634 15 0	£36 0 0	£32 4 0
R. Michell and Son	610 0 0	36 10 0	29 10 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	589 17 0	36 13 6	29 7 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	550 0 0	34 0 0	27 5 0

PURCHASERS.

Dillwyn and Co.	No. 1, 7 cwts.	£634 15 0 per ton.
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	No. 2, 80 cwts.	36 13 6 per ton.
Dillwyn and Co.	No. 3, 60 cwts.	32 4 0 per ton.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, August 9.

J. P. Eyton (purchaser)	£13 0 6
Walker, Parker, and Co.	12 18 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	12 15 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	12 9 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	11 11 0
Shield, Turnbull, and Co.	11 2 6
Pontifex and Wood	10 9 0

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 50 TONS OF FOXDALE LEAD ORE.
Douglas, Isle of Man, August 9.

Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. (purchasers)	£17 18 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	17 9 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	17 7 0
J. P. Eyton	17 0 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	16 12 6
Shield, Turnbull, and Co.	16 5 6
Pontifex and Wood	15 0 0

Sold on the 3d August.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Driggith	30	£13 12 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.

Sold on the 6th August.

Esgair-y-Mwyn	40	£13 0 0	—

Ticketing at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, August 11.

Maesyrerwddu	70	£12 10 0	Mather & Co.
ditto	5	14 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	17	13 13 6	J. P. Eyton.
Deep Level	60	12 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Merllyn	30	12 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talacre	10	13 11 6	J. P. Eyton.
Holywell Level	10	13 12 6	ditto
Halkin Hall	30	11 16 6	ditto
Ty Maen	10	12 18 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Newtonards	60	12 12 6	J. P. Eyton.
Dyfngwm	12	12 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhoswydol	12	12 2 6	ditto
Dylife	20	12 0 6	ditto
ditto	12	10 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
South Australian	4	13 5 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 4th August.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Boscean	10 3 1 13	£69 0 0	£701 12 3	Daubuz.
ditto	0 6 1 17	65 0 0	20 16 0	ditto
ditto	0 0 2 6	40 0 0	1 2 1	ditto
ditto	0 2 1 24	61 15 0	7 12 1	ditto
ditto	0 0 1 6	10 0 0	0 3 0	ditto

Sold on the 10th August.

West Wh. Towan	8 0 0 0	£71 10 0	£ 572 0 0	—
Rix Hill	5 0 0 0	64 5 0	321 5 0	Daubuz.
ditto	1 0 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	Calenick Co.
Fatwork & Virtue	6 10 0 0	68 10 0	445 5 0	Williams.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 20th, and sold at Swansea August 9th, 1853.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	127	9½	£8 17 0
ditto	126	9½	8 12 0
ditto	120	9¾	8 16 6
ditto	101	9¾	8 16 6
ditto	92	9¾	8 5 6
ditto	85	9¾	8 17 0
ditto	83	9¾	8 10 6
Cobre	83	9¾	8 13 6
ditto	77	13¾	14 6 6
ditto	74	15¾	14 5 6
ditto	55	23¾	14 7 6
ditto	49	15¾	21 13 0
ditto	45	22¾	14 11 6
ditto	38	22¾	20 17 6
ditto	13	69¼	20 18 0
Santiago	94	11¾	62 0 0
ditto	81	11¾	11 2 6
ditto	57	18¾	11 2 6
ditto	56	21¾	17 18 0
ditto	50	21¾	21 4 6
ditto	34	27¾	21 5 0
ditto	13	72	26 10 6
ditto	12	75¾	64 6 0
ditto	9	73¾	67 10 0
Knockmahon	68	7¾	66 0 0
ditto	58	9¾	6 19 0
ditto	42	11	8 14 0
ditto	28	3½	10 8 6
ditto	27	3½	2 18 0
ditto	23	4½	3 18 0
Knockmahon	22	4½	£3 18 0
ditto	21	4½	4 1 0
ditto	20	4½	4 1 0
Cuba	105	4½	4 3 0
ditto	95	13¾	13 4 0
ditto	43	14	13 8 0
ditto	41	22	21 11 0
ditto	3	21¼	20 14 6
Montreal	63	72	63 15 0
ditto	57	15	14 9 6
ditto	60	15	14 9 0
ditto	57	14¾	14 5 6
Malaga	54	15¾	14 11 0
ditto	46	4½	3 12 0
ditto	60	4½	3 15 0
ditto	28	5¾	4 10 6
ditto	7	5¾	4 8 0
ditto	4	8½	7 6 0
ditto	27	4½	4 0 0
Burra Burra	34	4½	3 10 0
ditto	49	16	15 12 6
Baltimore	50	16½	15 16 6
ditto	47	3¾	2 18 0
Ballymurtagh	50	4¾	3 7 0
ditto	43	5¾	4 11 6
Spanish	23	4¾	4 4 0
African	17	7¾	6 6 0
Kaw-aw	3	36	34 1 0
ditto	1	37	35 10 0
ditto	1	43	40 7 6
	1	61¾	56 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	734	£6361	3 6	Burra Burra	100	£1372 6 0
Cobre	434	7706	8 0	Baltimore	97	302 9 0
Santiago	406	8356	2 6	Ballymurtagh	93	409 7 0
Knockmahon	309	1918	2 0	Spanish	93	585 18 0
Cuba	289	4669	14 6	African	17	578 17 0
Montreal	237	3421	8 6	Kaw-aw	3	203 8 0
Malaga	226	923	4 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	92½	£ 835 14 9
Freeman and Co.	294½	3328 14 9
Grenfell and Sons	499½	5780 19 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	257½	3826 10 3
Vivian and Sons	745½	6027 16 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	785	9715 15 0
Mines Royal Company	79	2273 14 6
English and Australian Copper Company	151½	2758 9 9
Mason and Elkington	134	2474 3 0
F. Bankart	1	58 10 6
Total	3040	£37,098 8 0

Copper ores for sale August 23.—Cobre 102, 101, 87, 75, 49, 46, 45, 12, 10—Cuba 103, 100, 91, 86, 48, 21—Malaga 62, 60, 6, 53, 51, 89—Algiers 101—Cronebane 35, 3—Tigrony 3—Ballygahan 12—Peninsular 2—Total, 1455 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¾	£ 7 13 0	£117 17 0
Foreign	15 15-16	14 18 0	107 10 0
Sale	13¼	£12 4 0	£109 19 0

Totals—British, 1136; Foreign, 1904=3040 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¼	£ 7 2 0	£113 4 6
Foreign	16¾	14 16 6	101 11 0
Sale	12¼	£10 13 6	£103 15 6

Totals—British, 987; Foreign, 857=1844 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 27, and sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, August 11.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Buller	138	£4 14 6
ditto	130	6 16 6
ditto	117	3 17 6
ditto	115	4 7 0
ditto	111	6 16 6
ditto	108	3 18 6
ditto	105	5 14 0
ditto	90	6 0 6
ditto	74	5 12 6
ditto	52	5 11 6
Carn Brea	74	4 15 6
ditto	73	5 4 0
ditto	68	3 10 6
ditto	63	4 17 6
ditto	58	4 15 6
ditto	55	8 3 6
ditto	50	11 10 0
ditto	48	2 16 6
Alfred Consols	34	2 15 6
ditto	64	7 18 6
ditto	63	5 14 0
ditto	59	6 5 6
ditto	47	2 12 6
ditto	37	15 4 0
ditto	36	14 6 6
ditto	32	14 2 6
ditto	14	7 3 6
West Basset	6	21 16 6
ditto	78	7 6 6
ditto	63	4 17 5
ditto	57	4 17 6
West Wh Treasury	42	11 8 6
ditto	56	5 8 6
ditto	49	3 18 0
Knockmahon	22	4½ £6 14 6
ditto	21	4½ 4 1 0
ditto	20	4½ 4 1 0
Cuba	105	4½ 4 3 0
ditto	95	13¾ 13 4 0
ditto	14	13 8 0
ditto	43	22 21 11 0
ditto	41	21¼ 20 14 6
ditto	3	72 63 15 0
Montreal	63	15 14 9 6
ditto	57	15 14 9 0
ditto	60	14¾ 14 5 6
ditto	57	15¾ 14 11 0
Malaga	54	4½ 3 12 0
ditto	46	4½ 3 15 0
ditto	60	5¾ 4 10 6
ditto	28	5¾ 4 8 0
ditto	7	8½ 7 6 0
ditto	4	4½ 4 0 0
ditto	27	4½ 3 10 0
Burra Burra	34	16 15 12 6
ditto	49	16½ 15 16 6
Baltimore	50	3¾ 2 18 0
ditto	47	4¾ 3 7 0
Ballymurtagh	50	5¾ 4 11 6
ditto	43	4¾ 4 4 0
Spanish	23	7¾ 6 6 0
African	17	36 34 1 0
Kaw-aw	3	37 35 10 0
ditto	1	43 40 7 6
ditto	1	61¾ 56 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Buller	1040	£5521	6 0	Wheal Trevarbah	61	£263 15 0
Carn Brea	523	3809	6 0	Wh. Speedwell	44	308 0 0
Alfred Consols	358	3121	8 0	St. Aubyn, &c.	34	233 15 0
West Basset	238	1621	11 0	St. Ives Consols	26	126 5 6
W. Wh. Treasury	198	915	14 6	Camborne Consols	25	213 2 6
West Wheal Seton	194	1115	2 6	Tywarnhayle	24	138 12 0
Halamanning, &c.	185	1004	0 0	Sidney Godolphin	23	115 0 0
United	180	1041	0 0	Carvannall	19	109 14 6
Par Consols	164	2088	1 0	Wh. Guskus	17	107 19 0
North Basset	140	815	9 0	Wellington	16	75 12 0
Cook's Kitchen	69	179	14 6	Wh. Uny	9	39 12 0
Average Standard		£126 13 0		Average Produce		7
Average Price per ton		£6 2 6				
Quantity of Ore		3587 tons		Quantity of Fine Copper, 251 tons 7 cwts.		
Amount of Money		£21,966 0 0				

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £127 18 0.—Average Produce 6¼

Standard of corresponding sale last month, 124*l.* 6s.—Produce 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	130	£1110 4 6
Vivian and Sons	365	2384 10 6
Freeman and Co.	292	1681 3 0
Grenfell and Sons	534	2337 8 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	388	2169 17 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	986	7428 13 6
English and Australian Co.	252	1391 6 6
Mason and Elkington	154	698 18 6
F. Bankart	218	1085 9 6
Copper Miners' Company	278	1478 9 9
Total tons	3587	£21,966 0 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 187*3*—Wheal Phœnix 415—Marke Valley 408—Holmbush 854—West Caradon 320—Wheal Arthur 234—Fowey Consols 182—Bedford United 160—Wheal Friendship 149—Wheal Crebor 75—Wheal Russell 64—Gonamena 50—Callington Kelly Bray 50—North Wheal Robert 45—East Crowndale 31—Wheal Carpenter 22—Devon Barra Burra 20.—Total, 4452 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 800—Treswean 430—Cregg Braws 304—South Caradon 231—Crinnis 96—North Downs 85—Bodmin United 63—North Damsel 51—Treleigh Consols 45—Wheal Jewel 34—Wheal Brewer 17—Wheal Maudlin 15—Wheal Moyle 7.—Total, 2092 tons.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Having been charged by some of my most intimate friends with being the author of some of those anonymous communications which of late have appeared in your columns under this head, and dated in Swansea, will you be good enough to allow me, through the same medium, to assure those who may have entertained that opinion that I am not the author of such communications, having quite enough to do to mind my own business.—T. BOWDY: *Swansea, Aug.* 11.

"A. B." (Pimlico).—The Company of Copper Miners in England hold their annual meeting in April; it has been mooted that it should be half-yearly, but hitherto no decision has been arrived at.

"F. S." (Birmingham).—Refinery slags generally contain about 70 to 80 per cent. of copper; they are usually smelted with the white metal.

PURSER-BROKERS.—SIR: One day this week the following note was sent me by the clerk to a purser of a mine I hold in:—"Sir: If you feel disposed to sell 10 shares in —— mine, please say, per return, what the price is." To which I returned the following reply:—"Sir: I feel obliged by your offer of purchase, but not knowing the state of the mine, it would be obviously imprudent for me to sell. Indeed, under any circumstances, at present I do not think of doing so. Regular reports of the mine should be sent to the *Mining Journal*, and shareholders would then be more aware of what they were about." To-day I received intimation of an improvement in this mine from a confidential agent, which leaves no doubt I should have been duped had I written affirmatively towards a sale. By publishing this statement, I conceive advantage would accrue, by putting people on their guard.—ONE WHO LOVES FAIR DEALING: *Aug.* 8.

"A Shareholder" (Brighton).—The transfer must be entered in the cost-book of the company; the meetings must either be held bi-monthly or quarterly.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—SIR: Having seen in your Journal of the 6th inst. my name as having reported on the Angarrack Consols Copper and Lead Mine, I beg to inform the public, through your valuable Journal, that I never was on the sett, for any purpose whatever.—MATTHEW WHITE: *Marazion, August* 8.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In April, 1853, I was induced to apply for an allotment of shares in a new gold mining company, called the "Central Australian," the chairman of which is Viscount Drumlanrig. From that time I have never heard a syllable respecting this company. No meeting of the shareholders has been called, and although I have written to the secretary to know what has become of the amount subscribed, I can get no reply. Your journal being the recognised organ for information of this nature, I should feel (amongst other sufferers) obliged by any intimation of this company's proceedings.—A SUBSCRIBER.

"T. G. C." (Cornhill).—As the company have not yet commenced operations, the only reason that the depreciation of shares has taken place must be ascribed to a sympathetical movement with the other departments of the Stock Exchange. The Turco-Russian question settled, a rise will take place in nearly every description of stock, and the present depression most probably will be followed by a corresponding reaction.

MIZEN HEAD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I perceive the directors have made a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, payable on the 30th inst.; may I ask them, through your Journal (for the information of those shareholders who are not resident in London), what has become of the amount already paid? (10,000*l.* seems to be a large sum to be expended in a few months); and why have the shareholders not been called together for more than eight months past? It would have been fairer if the directors had called a meeting before making further calls; the shareholders have as much right to know what position their property is in as the directors themselves. I think it is high time a statement of the accounts was made out, and either published in your Journal, or sent to each shareholder, so that we may know whether the concern is solvent or bankrupt. We were promised that a cargo of ore should be sent to market early in the spring; but the spring has gone, and summer nearly followed, but no ore has, as yet, been sent to market, nor is there any appearance of any being sent.—A CONSTANT READER: *Liverpool, Aug.* 8.

The report from Wheal Catherine, in last week's Journal, was signed James Hodge, instead of Joseph Hodge.

BROOMFIELD CONSOLS.—Sir: The shareholders in the Broomfield Consols Mines are directing their attention to the discovery of copper ore. The strata are also congenial for lead and silver ore, and I find the samples which I selected from the mines contain a considerable proportion of rich silver ore. It is, therefore, probable they may realise good returns on giving the lodes a spirited development.—S. S. B.: *Callington, Aug.* 10.

"W. S." (Swindon).—The specimens are iron pyrites in clay-slate. It would depend much on the geological formation of the country whether such minerals might prove leaders to the more useful metals. Samples should be sent to some competent assayer, who would be able to tell their value for copperas or sulphuric acid.

The first of a series of Letters on British Mining and its Laws, addressed to the Home Secretary, will appear in our next Journal.

MINING REPORTS.—The advertisement duty being removed, we shall in future append the names to all reports which may be forwarded to us. It will, therefore, rest with the parties concerned to authenticate their statements, for the satisfaction of those for whom they are intended.

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—Copies of the Report presented to Parliament, and just printed, can be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 6*s.*

A SECOND REPORT has since been printed, which can also be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 2*s.*

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1853.

A case of very considerable scientific as well as mining and commercial interest has recently occupied the Jury Court (first division) in Scotland before the LORD PRESIDENT and a special jury, for six successive days, terminating on the 4th August instant. ELIZABETH HONYMAN GILLESPIE, heiress of entail in possession of the Torbane Hill Estate in Linlithgowshire, and WILLIAM GILLESPIE, her husband, were the plaintiffs, and JAMES RUSSELL and JAMES RUSSELL the younger coalmasters near Falkirk, and as individual partners of a company, the defendants. Divested of the peculiar phraseology of the Scottish law, the facts appear to have been that, by a contract for a lease entered into in March and April, 1850, it was agreed that the plaintiffs should grant to the defendants a lease of "*the whole coal, ironstone, iron ore, limestone, and fire clay*, but not to comprehend copper or any other minerals whatsoever, except those herein specified, in the lands of Torbane Hill, within certain boundaries therein particularly described, for a period of 25 years from Candlemas, 1850, at certain lordships, or royalties, for the first year, and 300*l.* a year or the lordships, at the option of the proprietors for every year after. It was further provided that the defendants should be at the entire expense of boring, sinking and other operations, and to assist them in so doing, that the first year of the lease should be allowed without payment of any fixed rent—they merely paying a royalty on the produce raised; and that should coal or ironstone be found at or before the expiry of the first year, capable of being wrought to profit, a formal lease should be entered into, according to the heads of the agreement, with all usual necessary clauses. The defendants entered, and are still in possession; but no formal lease has ever been executed. The plaintiffs alleged, that although in the course of their operations, they (defendants) had come upon iron ore and stone, coal, and fire-clay of workable value, they had without the authority of the plaintiffs confined their operations chiefly or exclusively to the working and disposing of a valuable mineral substance of an argillaceous bituminous nature, which had not been let to them, and which, it is alleged, was not comprehended in the agreement, and to which the defendants had no right or title whatever. It appeared that the defendants had, prior to the date of the action, raised to the extent of about 19,000 tons of the mineral substance in dispute, calculated at 22½ cwts. to the ton, and had disposed of it, as the plaintiffs alleged, under the erroneous or false name of *gas coal*. That substance is of much greater value than any of the minerals specified in the agreement for the lease, and fetches in the market a price greatly higher than any description of coal. The plaintiffs further alleged that the substance in question could not be classed or dealt with as coal, or as any one of the mineral substances comprised in the agreement; that in its chemical and mineralogical constitution and qualities it was quite different from coal; that no such substance was, when the agreement was entered into, known or dealt with in the market or otherwise; that on entering into the agreement, the plaintiffs had not this mineral substance in view, and did not intend or understand that any such substance was to be thereby let. They further insisted that the defendants and others influenced, or misled by their misrepresentations, had within about two years been in the habit of designating this substance as coal, which in point of fact it was not, nor was it treated or dealt with as such when the agreement was entered into; at which time the plaintiffs alleged that they were ignorant that any such substance was to be found on their lands, or had been found there or anywhere else. They further complained that, besides their unauthorised operations, the defendants had left a large quantity of valuable coal, iron ore, and fire-clay unwrought.

The defendants, on the other hand alleged that the terms of the agreement comprised the substance in question; and that they had entered into the agreement in question in the hope of discovering on the lands a particular description of coal, which existed on the adjoining lands of Boghead, believing that the mineral strata was the same; and that if this substance was *not* coal, there was no coal on the estates or comprised in the letting, for which they had contracted to pay a heavy rent. The defendants had previously to the agreement worked the Boghead coal, which was well known in the market; it was a coal which contained a large quantity of inflammable matter, capable of being disposed of to gas-works. It was termed gas coal, Cannel coal, and Parrot coal—its more particular description in the locality and in the market being the Boghead gas coal; and they alleged that they entered into the lease expecting to find the same coal in the lands of Torbane Hill. There had been much treaty, and a good deal of correspondence between the parties, in reference to the peculiarities of this coal and the working of it, prior to entering into the agreement. Subsequently to which the defendants expended a sum of 3000*l.* in sinking pits and other works; and for a period of 14 months posterior to the trial year they raised upwards of 14,000 tons. The main question between the parties, however, was whether the substance in question was or was not coal. On the part of the plaintiffs, Profs. ANSTED, ANDERSON, Mr. BRANDE, the celebrated chemist, Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE, the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. GEORGE WILSON, and Dr. J. T. COOPER, were severally examined. Mr. BRANDE produced an analysis he had made of the mineral, from which it appeared that 100 parts of it contained only 10 of carbon, 26 of ash, and 70 of volatile matter, principally carburetted hydrogen. The result of his analysis satisfied him that it was not coal. The effect of the evidence of the other eminent chemists and mineralogists seemed to be that it was not coal, but a new mineral, hitherto unknown—a species of bituminous shale. That a substance containing less than 70 or 68 per cent. of carbon could not be considered as coal; that it was rather a kind of bituminous clay. It was lower in specific gravity than coal, and lower in the scale of hardness. It was less brittle than coal; its streak was brown instead of black; it was slightly translucent, while coal was opaque. It was a clay largely impregnated with bitumen, but had no property in common with coal, except that gas might be produced from it. The Torbane mineral left no available coke, and no substance could be called coal unless it gave a considerable residuum of coke. On cross-examination it was, however, admitted that some substances which went to compose coal might be found in the Torbane mineral, though in different degrees and arrangements. Further scientific witnesses were then examined as to the appearance of the mineral under the microscope; and they gave their opinion that it was different in organic structure from coal, and presented no traces of vegetable origin. Operative coal miners and coal managers were then examined. The former had worked in the Torbane pits and in coal mines; and they stated that the mineral when struck produced a deaf and not a clear sound like coal; that it emitted a smell of gas so strong as to produce headaches, or to make them vomit, which they had never experienced when working coal, and that it was very difficult to work compared to coal; and the latter as practical men gave their opinion that the mineral was not coal. Scientific and practical evidence was further given that the mineral yielded gas of a highly illuminating power and in large quantity—14,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton; whilst the best Cannel (the Wigan Cannel) only produced 11,500; that it yielded much more tar than any coal, and much less ammonia; and that although not coal, it had been probably so called from also producing gas, which it produced of high quality. On the part of the defendants, Prof. JOHNSON, of Durham, Prof. RAMSAY, of London, Professor HOFFMAN, Chemist in the Government School of Mines, Professor FYFE, Dr. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, Dr. GREGORY, Professor FRANKLAND, Mr. DICKINSON, Government Inspector of Coal Mines in England, and a number of other scientific, practical, and operative witnesses, were examined. The result of their evidence was, that it was a coal of the Cannel or Parrot kind, differing in no essential respect from that sort of coal, but agreeing geologically and chemically with it in all its characteristics—that its component parts were similar to those which composed coal its ash contained the same ingredients, and its combustion agreed in character. Professor HOFFMAN, who had been a pupil, and for some time assistant, of LIEBIG, had subjected it to the usual solvents and tests, to ascertain if it was a mixture of bituminous matter, and he only discovered the merest trace of bitumen, and it was not reduced to a fluid state, as would have been the case if it was bitumen. The ingredients of coal varied considerably, but carbon was the largest; and from 100 parts of this substance he extracted 65·66 of carbon. There was nearly 9 per cent. of hydrogen, but he did not consider this incompatible with this mineral being coal; he did not believe there was bitumen in this body, but it might have produced it. Coal shales generally contained 60 per cent. of earthy matter, this mineral could not be called shale, or schist, its predominant constituents not being earthy matter, as in shale, but carbonaceous: he considered it a true coal. Dr. FYFE stated that he had analysed all the Cannel coals in Scotland, in order to ascertain their gas-producing qualities; and he had also analysed the disputed mineral, and it in no respect differed from the ordinary Cannel coals, except in being of a very superior quality. Comparing its constituents with Capeldrae Cannel coal, he found them to be as follows:—

TORBANE HILL MINERAL.		CAPELDRAE CANNEL.	
Carbon	60·25	Carbon	56·7
Hydrogen	8·8	Hydrogen	6·8
Oxygen	3·6	Oxygen	8·8
Nitrogen	1·5	Nitrogen	1·9
Sulphur	·3	Sulphur	·25
Ash	25·6	Ash	25·4

The only difference between the two was, that this was a better gas coal than the other. The further scientific evidence went to establish that this mineral burnt exactly like a Cannel coal—that, when heated in a retort, its products were exactly those of a Cannel, and that this was a Cannel coal.

Dr. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN exposed this substance to the action of naphtha, which made substances containing bitumen yield it; he found only an infinitesimal quantity—mere traces of it. Shale was a mineral with a larger quantity of earthy matter than coal, but that there was no line of demarcation between them; that they ran into each other; that the earthy matter in this substance was incompatible with its being a shale. Carbonaceous matter was the base of this mineral, and not clay. Prof. FRANKLAND could discover no bitumen in it, but its gas-producing powers were much greater than those of bituminous coal.

Evidence was then given as to its stratification; it was found among the ordinary coal strata, and a number of coal mining engineers proved that it was Parrot coal. Several scientific witnesses of the highest repute were then examined upon the structure of the mineral as exhibited by the microscope, and as compared with Cannels. Its structure was vegetable, characteristic of the fossil plants of the coal formation. There were three structures in coal—the woody fibre, the scalariform, and the cellular tissue, all of which were found in this mineral, while shales did not exhibit any traces of vegetable structure.

Officers of a Glasgow gas company proved that they paid 15*s.* per ton for this, and only 6*s.* 1½*d.* for other coal.

Further evidence was then given to displace the allegations of concealment or unfair dealing, by showing that this mineral had been found by boring so far back as 1837; that Mr. GILLESPIE knew before entering into the agreement that it was a gas-producing coal; that he had previously applied to others to work it, and had solicited the defendants to raise it, for the purpose of producing gas.

After the jury had been addressed by most eminent counsel on both sides, the LORD PRESIDENT summed up. The jury were to determine whether the substance in question fell within the term whole coal in the demise, for it was not pretended that it came within any other terms specified in it. On the one side there were four geologists, who gave it as their opinion that it was not coal, and five on the other side who said it was coal, all speaking with perfect sincerity, according to what they, as geologists, classed as coal. Men of the highest reputation in geology and chemistry had been examined, but they differed very much in opinion. On one side there were five of the most eminent chemists, who had applied all their skill and energy to find out whether it was coal or not, and who had expressed themselves as clearly of opinion that it was not coal, while ten, equally eminent on the other side, were of a diametrically opposite opinion. Is this substance, then, a coal or not, in the ordinary language of those who deal in it, and of the country? because, to find a scientific definition of after what has been brought to light for the last five days would be, he said, indeed a difficult thing. The jury, after retiring for about five minutes, returned with a verdict for the defendants, thus establishing that, in their opinion, the substance in question was, in effect, coal, and removing altogether from the company the slightest imputation of concealment or deceit.

We have carefully condensed the material evidence from a very extended report, in order to present to our readers a clear and intelligible view of this very remarkable case, and to direct attention to the substance, the subject of it. Although we have been ourselves long aware of the distinctive characteristics of this peculiar substance, it having been as yet found in only mineral districts, many of our readers are possibly unacquainted with it. It probably exists in other districts, where it may, perhaps, be unnoticed or considered as shale, and of course comparatively valueless. Any person who has witnessed the lighting of the New Houses of Parliament, in which Cannel coal gas is alone employed, will be struck with its superior brilliancy and illuminating power, and notwithstanding somewhat higher cost, it is beginning to be introduced very generally into the mansions at the west end of the metropolis. It is impossible to dissent from the conclusion to which the jury came, that this substance is coal; and it may be fairly inferred that the gas which it produces in such large quantities is at least equal, if not superior, to that produced by the best Cannel coal.

Expense seems not to have been spared on either side in procuring the most eminent witnesses; and we cannot avoid being sensibly struck by the singular conflict of opinion between them. That conflict was not confined to speculations on the simple question whether the substance was or was not coal; but it pervaded every detail and every analysis. It is difficult to reconcile experiments which on the one hand produced only ten parts of carbon out of every hundred parts of this mineral, and on the other hand produced upwards of 60 parts of carbon out of the same quantity of the same substance. While witnesses on the one side proved that it was largely impregnated with bitumen, those on the other demonstrated that there were scarcely any traces of bitumen to be found in it. Neither can we avoid apprehending that such startling contradictions, unless explained and reconciled by the learned and profound dissentients, must tend to shake public confidence in the present state of chemical knowledge, and to some extent diminish our reliance on the dogmas propounded by scientific experimentalists in the laboratory.

We resume our review of the printed evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee now sitting to enquire into the causes of the numerous accidents in coal mines. In our last, we epitomised from that evidence the appalling results, and we now propose to proceed with our examination, adopting the same arrangement as that suggested in the preliminary letter which emanated from the Select Committee to the witnesses. Ventilation forms, of course, a most important element in this enquiry, and in its consideration are necessarily comprised the natural differences in roofs, the attendant dangers, and the most improved and secure methods of underground working, in its several branches and details. In his very elaborate and well-considered practical testimony, Mr. DICKINSON, the Government Inspector, recommends in fire-damp mines to drive on the galleries to the extremity of the mine, and to work the coal backward, as this ensures a permanent air-way at all times; and he would prefer this system, whether the seam was perpendicular or horizontal, conceiving that there are no greater difficulties in ventilating a mine with air-ways in solid coal, than in air-ways maintained by gobbing—that is, in the refuse or rubbish thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal. There is, besides, in his view no liability to leakage if the airways are in the solid coal; and liability to leakage is avoided by driving out the level to the extremities, and working the coal backward (pp. 1 and 2). Mr. DICKINSON is very decided in his approval of the long-work in collieries; and while he condemns the old system, as creating a series of unsightly caverns, he says "It is worthy of remark, that there is no instance that I have heard of where long-work has been introduced that that system has been abandoned, and the old system again resorted to" (p. 2). He admits that, in the beginning of working long-work, the first weight of the superincumbent strata on the face of the work makes it dangerous for the workmen, and may crush the coal; in the course of a few days, however, after the first subsidence has taken place, the roof subsides regularly behind, and there is no more difficulty. He states that the workmen have sometimes abandoned the work until the first subsidence has taken place, and that where long-work has been attempted to be introduced into new collieries by persons who did not understand it, when this first weight has has been coming on, which is the critical weight, the system of long-work has been frequently abandoned; had they, however, waited until the subsidence had taken place, their efforts might have been successful. He observes that the great difficulty is with the workmen. He considers the long-work much better for ventilation; as in working pillar and stall work a number of galleries are left open, and all those galleries require to be ventilated; while with long-work you have simply the working face open, you leave an intake gallery for the air to go into, it then passes up the face of the work, and returns by the return drift; while with pillar and stall work you have a number of galleries which require to be ventilated; and he further states, as a reason for preferring the long-work as to ventilation, that the distance which air travels in long-work is shorter than that which it travels with pillar and stall work, because you have only the intake gallery, the face of the work, and the return air course to ventilate, and as there is no pillar and stall work, the air has not to be coursed through. The evidence explains that in long-work there is simply a current of air going from the downcast shaft to the face of the work, running along the face of the work, which is only a channel about 6 or 7 feet wide, and returning by a drift to the upcast; while with the pillar and stall work, if you have 20 stalls, you may split the air into four parts, each current of air, or each fourth part, has to course through four stalls, with a door between each stall; and, therefore, each current of air has to pass up one half of the stall and down the other. In the old system there is also a risk of doors being left open, while in the long-work there are no doors, except there be main doors; and where the face of the coal gives vent to an enormous quantity of gas, contingencies arising out of doors are very much fewer than in pillar and stall work, as the air is all passing up the particular places where it is required. Mr. DICKINSON clearly intimates his opinion that the long-work system is in all cases more economical and safe than the pillar and stall system, and that many persons work long-work both with good and bad roofs. He further remarks, that in working the thick coal of Staffordshire, where the top part of the seam is worked first, and there is nothing but the old gob for the roof of the second working, Mr. GIBBONS, whom Mr. DICKINSON considers an authority in these matters, having worked the coal for several years under the long system, says he prefers a bad roof to a good one. This is explained thus,—that a hard solid rock for a roof which will not break is apt to crush your coal, and is attended with more danger than would otherwise be met with if you had a tender roof (p. 5).

Mr. DICKINSON then informed the Committee, that he had seen the roof in a coal mine consisting of what is called in the north "post-roof," or white sandstone, which is almost peculiar to the coal fields of Durham and Northumberland, and which is sometimes 8 or 10 fathoms in thickness; but that there is a much harder rock, which is called "quor" in South Wales. He then explained, that he had seen a modified system of long-work, which, although not the ordinary system of long-work, is called long-work in South Wales, practised very successfully under a quor roof. It is by driving a stall 8 yards wide, and bringing back the same width of pillars. All the coal is obtained in that working; and, perhaps, it is the only successful working of coal that there is in South Wales, for all the rest, under the bad roofs, is attended with a very considerable sacrifice of pillars; and he observed, that his remarks applied to the cleanness of working, but, generally, equally to the ventilation (p. 5). Mr. DICKINSON further stated, that it was a general rule that a plate roof, which usually bends rather than breaks at first, is one of the best roofs for working long-work, and that long-wall work is quite applicable to it; he does not, however, seem to approve of the usual way in Staffordshire—that is, of working the upper portion first—but thinks that the best way is to work the lower part first, taking care to pack the gob very tight with rubbish (p. 6.) He then proceeded to detail the plan on which he would commence the long-work system. He would keep the lower levels in advance of the upper, for it was generally found that, in attempting to keep the upper levels in advance of the lower, there is a tendency to throw the weight of the roofs on the face of the work, which makes it more dangerous for the men, and also tends to crush the coal; even where the pit is sunk to the bottom of the seam, as the weight always tends to the dip, he would start the drifts, so as to keep the lower drifts in advance of the upper, and throw the weight of the work on the gob, and not on the face of the work. After opening the pit, and getting the ventilation connected between the downcast and the upcast, if it were not a fiery mine, he would breast all the coal forward, carrying the airing along the deepest level, and bringing it back along the upper level, working straight before him. If it were a very fiery vein, he should recommend driving out the galleries to the extremity, and sinking backward instead of forward, so that the gas would be left behind, and the ventilation maintained by having the galleries in solid coal, and not subject to leakage through the gob. He would take the breast of coal forward and leave the gob behind (p. 6). Mr. DICKINSON then explained the mode of working which he would recommend; it is not new to experienced coal mining engineers, nor, indeed, to many working miners, but we have been thus minute in our epitome of it, as it comes from a Government Inspector, to whose care

a very extensive mining district is confided, and as it may be supposed to bear with it the stamp and weight of official authority.

Mr. DICKINSON then entered on another branch of the subject, and observed, in answer to a question, No. 98, "An imperfectly ventilated goaf is about the most dangerous thing you can have in a colliery—that is, where the fire-damp is mixed with fresh air enough to bring it to the explosive point. When the goaves are not at all ventilated, the fire-damp in them is generally too pure to be explosive; and I have known cases where a goaf, which has been full of fire-damp, has fired along the edge where it has been mixed with fresh air, but there not being sufficient air with the fire-damps in the goaf, it has merely been an explosion for the width of a yard or two along the edge." Mr. DICKINSON stated that air may be so foul as not to be inflammable, but that when there is a strong admixture of fire-damp it is not respirable. He had in his district two men who were suffocated by inhaling a strong admixture of fire-damp. The effect is to quicken the pulse; he stated that he had tried his own pulse before going in—it was 78 at entering this admixture of fire-damp, and after being in for a few minutes it ran up to 84; he tried a manager's pulse and it ran up from 80 to 84; he, also, tried a fireman's pulse, it was at the very unusual height or 120, and it ran up to 126. A person is only enabled to remain in this gas a few minutes, otherwise he would soon fall down and expire; and this gas was explosive at the edges. Mr. DICKINSON then stated that, in order to be explosive, there must be an admixture; an explosive mixture is, *he should think*, 1 part of gas and 7 of air; and when asked, "When does it cease to be explosive?" his answer was, "*I think* at about 15;"—that is, 15 parts of atmospheric air to 1 of fire-damp. Mr. DICKINSON in his answers was only giving the Committee at second-hand Mr. BUDDLE's evidence in 1835, and was merely *guessing*, without anything like scientific accuracy, at the results of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY's experiments, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1815, 1816, and 1817. We confess we should have expected that Mr. DICKINSON would have been better informed on this matter, either from the results of personal experiments, or by reference to those of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, or by both. We regret that the information which Mr. DICKINSON supplied to the Committee was so very defective, throwing no new light whatever on the subject; as, after an interval of nearly 40 years, which have witnessed a marvellous advance in philosophic knowledge, much might have been anticipated from more accurate analysis and more perfect apparatus. Specimens of fire-damp had been sent from several collieries to that celebrated chemist at that period for examination and experiment, and he found that the pure subcarburetted hydrogen, commonly called "fire-damp," requires twice its bulk of pure oxygen gas to consume it completely; and that it would, for the same effect, require about ten times its bulk of atmospheric air, as this volume of air contains about two volumes of oxygen. Ten volumes of atmospheric air, therefore, mixed with one volume of subcarburetted hydrogen gas, or fire-damp, form the most powerfully explosive mixture. If either less or more air be intermixed, the explosive power will be impaired, until 3 volumes *below* or 3 *above* that ratio constitute non-explosive mixtures—that is, 1 of pure fire-damp mixed with either 7 or 13, or any quantity below the first or above the second number, will produce an unexplosive mixture. DAVY drew a conclusion that fire-damp would not explode when mixed with less than 6 times or with more than 14 times its volume of atmospheric air. Scientific men have been well acquainted for a long series of years with these results, but as the experiments which led to them would appear to have been made with gas brought in some instances from distant collieries, subject to the effects of time and carriage, and as Mr. DICKINSON had ample means of procuring fresh gas on the spot, and has at his command the improved appliances of modern science, we confess we would have been better pleased if he had enlightened the Committee by evidence of his own philosophical skill. According also to DAVY, it is the carbon the fire-damp contains which enables it to emit more light during combustion than pure hydrogen: 100 cubic inches of fire-damp weigh about 17·2 grains, its specific gravity compared with atmospheric air is 0·554. It consists of 4·3 grains of hydrogen gas, combined with 12·9 grains of carbon. A most important fact seems, however, to have been wholly overlooked. DAVY also ascertained that 1 volume of carbonic acid gas to 7 of an explosive mixture, composed of fire-damp and atmospheric air, deprived it of its power of exploding altogether.

We are aware that, in some collieries, the fissures in the coal resemble natural gasometers, and that even if a mine be cleared one day of inflammable gas, it often fills like a well the next. When, however, we know that carbonic acid gas is in artificial formation, the easiest procured of all gaseous products, and when we find that the injection of it in large quantity has been recently applied, with complete success, to extinguish fire in mines, it may not, perhaps, be a very extravagant speculation to suggest that it might be hereafter successfully combined, by a simple process, with the admixture of fire-damp and atmospheric air, so as to render that admixture unexplosive, and consequently harmless, provided the combination would not itself fatally affect the respiratory organs of human life. When we reflect upon the extraordinary and almost marvellous achievements which human perseverance and scientific skill have accomplished in our times, we see nothing to discourage the experiment as visionary or hopeless. The safety-lamp was itself the result of clear conception with careful and cautious investigation; it owes its present perfection to the improvement of time and experience, but still it has not proved a certain or complete protection. The Middle Dyffryn Colliery is a remarkable instance. That colliery had a furnace and steam-jet to produce the ventilation, but the explosions occurred from the gas igniting the furnace (p. 32). The most judicious and circumspect use of the safety-lamp could not, therefore, have prevented the catastrophe, and some other mode must, consequently, be devised of averting the recurrence of so frightful a calamity in those cases of apprehended danger, to which the safety-lamp is inapplicable. The ancient Romans rewarded, with a civil crown, the man who saved the life of a single citizen: we venture to predict that, if the attempt which we suggest should be attended with success, the discoverer will, as a benefactor to the human race, deserve and receive a great reward from his country.

Mr. HERBERT FRANCIS MACKWORTH, another Government Inspector of Mines, was also examined before the Committee on the two points to which we have in our observations principally referred. There is something consolatory in his statements, for he gave the Committee to understand that, taking the number of lives lost in the coal mines of his district in 1851 and 1852, he found a considerable diminution in accidents in shafts, and in the number of explosions; accidents in shafts and explosions of fire-damp being those in which inspection would naturally have the most effect. In accidents from explosions there was, however, a considerable increase in the number of deaths, owing to 65 lives having been lost by one explosion at Middle Dyffryn. He further explained that the considerable increase in the number of deaths from "miscellaneous" accidents, was owing to an irruption of water at the Gwendreath Colliery, by which 26 lives were lost, and this accident occurred the same day as the great explosion at Dyffryn—10th May, 1852. As an Inspector, he very naturally takes credit for a diminution in the number of deaths in shafts in 1852 as compared with the year 1851, and also in the number of deaths from explosions in mines, and this he thinks to some extent must be due to inspection, because during this time there was a considerable increase in the quantity of coal produced (p. 32). We purpose to resume the analysis and consideration of the evidence in our next week's Journal.

For a considerable period there has appeared in the Journal several letters concerning the copper trade; much has been adduced on the part of the miner, and an infinitisimal modicum for the smelter. It may be asked, why it is that no practical result as yet has been arrived at? The solution of the question is easy,—the combined action of the few against the disunion of many. The iron, lead, and tin trades, as well as many others having a general consumption, are always regulated by the supply and demand, yet it is well known this is not the case with the copper trade; there a sliding scale is used which hurts both producer and consumer—this is varied as it suits the commerce or interest of the brazen oligarchy of Swansea.

When we calmly and dispassionately view the whole state of the case, we naturally ask what are these parties; do they produce the article, or do they consume it? The answer is, No; they are only the middle men, who render the raw produce fit to be manufactured, and by the power they have thus gained, and the inertness of all interested, are enabled to coerce in the manner they at present do both producer and consumer. The spirit of the age is against all monopolies, and while we have seen in the present day numberless vested interests been obliged to give way to public opinion, yet this Hydra-headed plethoric monster still rears its head, and for the aggrandisement of the few consumes the vitals of the producer, while at a heavy rate it supplies the consumer from the proceeds of its ill-gotten wealth. We know that sums of money have been subscribed for gold mines, railways, and other adventures, yet copper smelting, which is a safe speculation, no company or individual has hitherto dared to attempt. Whenever this has been mooted, the general cry has been, "It is useless to stand against the old companies; they will reduce the price of copper, they will not purchase our ores, we have no chance against them." Foreign adventurers, obtaining their fuel from England at enhanced prices, are enabled to compete with them, and make a profit; why should not our Cornish miners do the same? Let them act energetically, allow no middle man between them and the consumer, and the copper trade would not then be subjected to the violent and unprecedented fluctuations it is at present. There is no lack of able men to conduct smelting-works on an independent principle. The cost of a reverberatory furnace is about 80*l.*, and cake copper can be produced in about 10 days from the ore. We have previously shown that long before the smelter pays in cash for his ores he has already the copper merchantable for sale: why cannot, and why does not, the miner avail himself of those facilities, which at present are enjoyed to his detriment, and to the injury of his produce by the smelter? who not only by his caprice and love of ill-gotten gain coerces him, but likewise the manufacturer, and through him all those who in any way use copper. For the sum of 100,000*l.* smelting works could be erected in Cornwall which would smelt a great portion of the produce of the county; a better price would be given for the ores, and those fluctuations would not occur; but to make such a speculation safe, it would be necessary there should be a union between the producer and consumer.

We have received two communications, one from Mr. DICKINSON, Inspector of Coal Mines, and the other from Mr. HERBERT MACKWORTH, his colleague, in reference to the observations in our last Journal on the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on accidents in coal mines, which we publish, and to which we refer our readers. It appears that we were in error in our conjectural estimate of the number of deaths, and that the actual *ascertained* number of deaths in coal mines in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852 amounted to 1970, a number quite sufficient to justify our designation of "a heartrending and horrifying carnage." We find that there was some ground, however, for our surmise, that the returns were not minutely accurate; for Mr. DICKINSON admits that "omissions might take place in 1851, when the Act was, perhaps, not known to every colliery owner." There is, however, in Mr. DICKINSON's letter a further admission, which will probably take many persons by surprise,—*that the Act does not require non-fatal accidents* (that is, the number of those who are scorched, struck blind, maimed, and mutilated) *to be reported*. Are we to infer from this that there are no official returns of the nature and extent of such injuries? There are many who would prefer the visitation of death to the miseries of being cast helpless cripples, beggars, and burthens on society, and the public will, we fancy, concur with us in opinion that that system of inspection which does not supply the fullest information in respect of such lamentable casualities, imperatively demands legislative revision.

We have received advices from Jamaica to the 11th of July; and the *Colonial Standard* of that date contains a long letter from Mr. NETHERSOLE, in vindication of his conduct respecting the SUE RIVER COMPANY. A general charge has been made against those parties residing in Jamaica to whom shares were allotted, sending instructions to their London agents to watch the market, and dispose of the shares immediately they were at a premium; and in some instances free shares have been thrown upon the market before the scrip was issued, to the injury and discredit of the company. It appears that one of the partners of Mr. NETHERSOLE applied for 500 shares in the Sue River Company, which were allotted to the firm during the absence of Mr. NETHERSOLE in London; the senior partner asked for liberty to inspect the mine, which being refused, he thought he should be blamed for taking so large an interest, and directed their London agent to dispose of 250 of them. Upon the arrival of Mr. NETHERSOLE in Jamaica, the order was countermanded, but as they were sold their London agent purchased 250 more, so that at the present time they are actually the holders of 500 shares, and upon which the deposit has been paid. Mr. NETHERSOLE adds:—

"I now put it to the public whether there is anything in the whole of this transaction which can for a moment justify the attempt which has been made to stigmatize me as a jobber, or my firm as mere speculators, whose share transactions are calculated not only to exclude them from that position in the commercial world which they have attained, or can justly be made a pretext for rejecting the claims of the inhabitants of this country to a participation in the advantages which are likely to result from the establishment of companies for conducting mining operations in this country."

The *Colonial Standard*, in commenting on the transaction, says:—

"We regret that some pretence may have been given for this endeavour to exclude Jamaica shareholders by the conduct of some individuals in this country. We have heard of some instances, which, without better information, we are unwilling to specify, of *free shares* having been thrown into the market *before the scrip had been issued*, and that too by individuals whose early sales were quite sufficient of themselves to discredit the company in which they held an interest: neither Mr. Nethersole nor his firm, however, is one of these. But is it just that, because there have been some acts of indiscretion, or of undisguised speculation, on the part of some individuals in this country, the whole monied interest of the colony is to be ostracised, and no one is to be permitted to benefit by interests which are purely local except London merchants and city stock jobbers? We protest against such a course of proceeding, as not only unjust but unjustifiable. If this is to be the rule for the future it will be high time for people in this country who desire to invest their capital in property so eminently lucrative as a productive copper mine, to consider among themselves whether they cannot establish their own companies without any assistance from English capitalists. The nature of mining operations in th s country is, in their early stages at any rate, widely different from those in England. With few exceptions our present mineral indications have been found in our high mountains, and are approached by adits driven into the sides of the hills, instead of by shafts sunk into the bowels of the earth, as is the case in Cornwall and Devonshire. The costly steam machinery necessary to keep these latter mines free from water will not be required here, at any rate for a considerable length of time, and a few shipments of rich ore will of themselves supply the capital necessary to work the greater portion of our mines."

On Monday next, the shareholders of the ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY are to be called together for the purpose of receiving a report, to be submitted by trustees to the meeting, to give an account of their receipts and payments since the last meeting, and to pass the same, as well as to approve of the statutes of the new company, together with several other measures, which are duly set forward in the advertisement convening the meeting. We in no manner wish to prejudice the present executive of this ill-fated company, nor would we recommend that past errors should be too harshly reverted to; but, at the same time, we would suggest that every holder of stock should attend, so that he may personally ascertain what his real position is. We do not presume to know what the statement is which will be put forth by the trustees; they have now constituted themselves responsible, and to them, from henceforth, the proprietary must look. The shareholders have sacrificed a large amount of their property heretofore from the negligence and mismanagement of their former directors, and they will only be acting prudently and wisely if they endeavour to obtain a wholesome and salutary control over the present body. We shall next week further allude to them; in the meanwhile, we would recommend all who are interested carefully to watch the proceedings.

It has ever afforded us pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to well-conducted mining adventures, more especially those connected with Ireland, the development of the mineral resources of which country is still in its infancy. The proceedings at the first meeting of the IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (a full report of which appears in our present Journal) will be read with satisfaction, not only by the adventurers in that undertaking, but also by those who desire to see the resources of the sister kingdom fully and efficiently developed.

We have always maintained, that it only requires capital to be judiciously and systematically expended upon the mineral resources of Ireland to be productive of large returns to the adventurers; and when this company was first announced, we expressed ourselves confident that the high respectability and well-known business habits of the directors would secure for it the confidence of the public. In this we have not been disappointed, as the large balance, amounting to 13,124*l.* in favour of the shareholders, after the payment of the preliminary expenses, and exclusive of their property at the mines, fully bears out the opinion we then expressed.

We perceive that the directors have determined upon a personal inspection of the mines, previous to the next quarterly meeting, that they may be enabled to submit thereat a full report of the progress of the works, and the prospects of the undertaking. This we consider the legitimate way for gentlemen intrusted with the management of the property and funds of the company to act, as it enables them to meet their fellow-shareholders, after having made themselves intimately acquainted, by personal examination, with all the details of the operations carrying on on the property, and also the amount of funds necessary for the full and efficient development of the mine.

The Irish Consols Mining Company is conducted on the Cost-book Principle, to which system the directors have strictly adhered, in holding quarterly meetings of the shareholders, when the accounts, duly audited, are laid before the meeting, and the books submitted for the inspection of the adventurers. The shareholders have to congratulate themselves in having as a committee of management gentlemen who have shown themselves anxious to devote their time and attention to the judicious management of their property, both as regards a strict economy of the funds committed to their charge, and also the selection of efficient officers to carry out their instructions; and we can have no doubt that, from its present position and prospects, the Irish Consols Mining Company will ere long rank amongst the best mining speculations in the kingdom.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM IN WALES.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE PENNANT MINING COMPANY—EX PARTE FENN—BEFORE THE LORDS JUSTICES SIR K. BRUCE AND SIR G. TURNER.

Mr. Fenn was a holder of 98 shares in the Pennant Company, which became embarrassed in 1850. Upon finding the company was in difficulties, Mr. Penn proceeded under the rules and regulations of the company to relinquish his shares. The rule under which he acted was as follows:—

"That any shareholder may determine his or her responsibility or liability with respect to the affairs of these mines, upon his or her giving notice in writing to the purser of the company for the time being of his or her desire of retiring from the company, and signing a relinquishment of all claims or demands on the company in respect of such share or shares."

Upon the application of the official manager (Mr. R. P. Harding), Master Tinney placed Mr. Fenn upon the list of contributories, as liable to contribute towards the payment of any debts due from the company at the date of his notice of relinquishment; but upon appeal against the decision of the Master, the Lords Justices have declared that Mr. Fenn, by relinquishing his shares, relieved himself at once from all *existing* as well as all future liability, and directed that Mr. Fenn's name should be removed from the list of contributories. This will have the effect of relieving many other shareholders who followed Mr. Fenn's example.

This decision ought to make directors exceedingly careful how they allow a mine to get into debt; at the same time, it is of importance to shareholders to know that, as "limited liability" is fully recognised by the courts of equity, *they need never be ruined by mining speculations.*

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

AUG. 11.—Since my last letter an advance of 5*l.* in the price of tin has been announced, to the great annoyance of the trade. The following is the last circular issued by Messrs. Fiddian Brothers:—Tin in blocks, 133s. per cwt.; in ingots, 113s. 6d.; in bars, 115s.; refined in blocks, 116s.; plate grain, 119s.; fine grain, 129s., granulated. In addition to the advance, there is a complete scarcity of the article in the market. The warehouses of the most extensive dealers have been cleared out, and there is hardly 1 lb. weight to be procured in the town. It is stated here that a large sale of foreign tin is fixed for to-morrow, on the Continent, and hopes are entertained that a sufficient quantity of it may be secured by English houses to enable them to meet the demand at a reduced price until an increased supply can be obtained from our own mines. It is much to be regretted that a scarcity and advance of price should have occurred when all hands were actively employed executing orders taken when blocks sold at 108s., and a rise could not have been reasonably anticipated. In the copper market there has not been any change, but some uncertainty has been felt as to the course likely to be pursued by the smelters. To-day it was rumoured throughout the trade that a rise was about to take place, whilst by others a reduction was said to be inevitable. In this state of uncertainty few purchased unless for immediate wants, and the market is comparatively dull, although there are abundant orders on the books of the manufacturers.

The iron trade continues steady, and a large amount of business has been done during the last eight days. For manufactured iron the demand is very considerable, and all the forges and mills of the district are at full work, subject to the usual drain upon the powers of production occasioned by the heat of the weather. The heat has been intense the last three days, and the men cannot make full time. It may be supposed with such a brisk demand for iron the price of coal is not going down, and best coal is now 13s., common 11s., and lumps 10s. It is computed that there are at present nearly 200 iron-works in full operation in this district, employing an enormous amount of capital and labour.

In addition to the report of the Midland Banking Company, that of the Birmingham Town and District Company was issued on Tuesday last, and is highly satisfactory, as appears from the following extract:—"The directors have to state that a careful examination has been made by them into the affairs of the bank up to the 30th June last; and they find that, after paying all current expenses, the property tax for last year, and writing off amply to cover bad debts, there remains a profit on the year of 12,523*l.* 11s. 1d.—being upwards of 2400*l.* more than the profits of 1852:" the directors, therefore, recommendeded a dividend of 5s., and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share.

In connection with the march of mechanical and scientific improvements, may not, perhaps, be inappropriately noticed an interesting trial which took place here, on Tuesday last, of Samuelson's patent digging or forking machine. A party of gentlemen, invited by Messrs. Mapplebrook and Lowe, extensive ironmongers, proceeded to a field at Greet, on the Warwick road, where the machine was worked by six horses on soft dry land, and subsequently on exceedingly stiff, hard, ploughed land, and with very decided success. The object of the machine is to effect, by application of horse-power, the deep and thorough pulverisation of the soil, which, heretofore, could only be obtained by hand labour. It is estimated that by means of this machine the required work will be done for less than half the present cost. It was unanimously pronounced a useful invention by the judges who witnessed its performance. Nor have the New Submarine and European Telegraph Company been slow in their movements. They commenced transmitting messages from their office, in New-street, to Cornhill on Monday last, and the whole of their arrangements, made under the direction of Mr. Toppenham, were found to be quite perfect. The most extraordinary feature, however, in connection with the undertaking is the tariff: 20 words can now be sent to London for 1s. What next?

ELECTRIC GAS AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The application of electric gas as a motive power has been discovered to possess extraordinary advantages. A machine appended to a steam-engine will generate gas sufficient to supply as much power as the ordinary furnaces. An extraordinary fact we may mention, as an evidence of the appreciation of its value by practical men, is that the London and North-Western and the South-Eastern Railway Companies have already entered into contracts with the Electric Gas Company, to which they have affixed their respective common seals, for the use of the discovery for their locomotives.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has graciously granted the great Gold Medal for Science to Mr. Leone Levi, for his work on the *Commercial Law of the World*. The medal has on one side the effigy of the King, surrounded by the emblems of Religion, Law, Medicine, and Justice; and on the other side the Chariot of the Sun traversing the ecliptic, emblematic of the diffusion of knowledge.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PENINSULAR."—On Saturday last, the first of a new line of screw steamers for the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steam Shipping Company was launched from the yard of Messrs. Wm. Joyce and Co., engineers and iron shipbuilders, Greenwich. The following are her principal dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars	190 feet.
Ditto over all	230 ,,
Breadth of beam	23 ,,
Depth of hold	13 ,,

Burthen about 600 tons, O.M.

The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Wood, daughter of the chairman of the company; and about 3 o'clock, on the dog shores being struck, she glided gracefully into the river, amidst the cheers of all present.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—We are happy to find that the example of the enterprising owners of the *Genoese*, now on her return from the Mediterranean, has not been lost on the steam-vessel constituency of the port of Liverpool. The *Lord Nelson*, whose furnaces are fitted according to Mr. Leo Stevens's system, now exhibits a striking and pleasant contrast with the other Woodside ferry-boats, and with all steamers that contribute to the smoke desecration of the Mersey. No wonder, then, that an invention so inexpensive of construction, simple, effective, and economising of fuel, should be extensively patronised in the metropolis, and wherever else its merits have been practically made known.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Notices to Correspondents.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Having been charged by some of my most intimate friends with being the author of some of those anonymous communications which of late have appeared in your columns under this head, and dated in Swansea, will you be good enough to allow me, through the same medium, to assure those who may have entertained that opinion that I am not the author of such communications, having quite enough to do to mind my own business.—T. BOUNDY: *Swansea, Aug.* 11.

"A. B." (Pimlico).—The Company of Copper Miners in England hold their annual meeting in April; it has been mooted that it should be half-yearly, but hitherto no decision has been arrived at.

"F. S." (Birmingham).—Refinery slags generally contain about 70 to 80 per cent. of copper; they are usually smelted with the white metal.

PURSER-BROKERS.—SIR: One day this week the following note was sent me by the clerk to a purser of a mine I hold in:—"Sir: If you feel disposed to sell 10 shares in —— mine, please say, per return, what the price is." To which I returned the following reply:—"Sir: I feel obliged by your offer of purchase, but not knowing the state of the mine, it would be obviously imprudent for me to sell. Indeed, under any circumstances, at present I do not think of doing so. Regular reports of the mine should be sent to the *Mining Journal*, and shareholders would then be more aware of what they were about." To-day I received intimation of an improvement in this mine from a confidential agent, which leaves no doubt I should have been duped had I written affirmatively towards a sale. By publishing this statement, I conceive advantage would accrue, by putting people on their guard.—ONE WHO LOVES FAIR DEALING: *Aug.* 8.

"A Shareholder" (Brighton).—The transfer must be entered in the cost-book of the company; the meetings must either be held bi-monthly or quarterly.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—SIR: Having seen in your Journal of the 6th inst. my name as having reported on the Angarrack Consols Copper and Lead Mine, I beg to inform the public, through your valuable Journal, that I never was on the sett, for any purpose whatever.—MATTHEW WHITE: *Marazion, August* 8.

CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In April, 1853, I was induced to apply for an allotment of shares in a new gold mining company, called the "Central Australian," the chairman of which is Viscount Drumlanrig. From that time I have never heard a syllable respecting this company. No meeting of the shareholders has been called, and although I have written to the secretary to know what has become of the amount subscribed, I can get no reply. Your journal being the recognised organ for information of this nature, I should feel (amongst other sufferers) obliged by any intimation of this company's proceedings.—A SUBSCRIBER.

"T. G. C." (Cornhill).—As the company have not yet commenced operations, the only reason that the depreciation of shares has taken place must be ascribed to a sympathetical movement with the other departments of the Stock Exchange. The Turco-Russian question settled, a rise will take place in nearly every description of stock, and the present depression most probably will be followed by a corresponding reaction.

MIZEN HEAD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: I perceive the directors have made a call of 2s. 6d. per share, payable on the 30th inst.; may I ask them, through your Journal (for the information of those shareholders who are not resident in London), what has become of the amount already paid? (10,000*l.* seems to be a large sum to be expended in a few months); and why have the shareholders not been called together for more than eight months past? It would have been fairer if the directors had called a meeting before making further calls; the shareholders have as much right to know what position their property is in as the directors themselves. I think it is high time a statement of the accounts was made out, and either published in your Journal, or sent to each shareholder, so that we may know whether the concern is solvent or bankrupt. We were promised that a cargo of ore should be sent to market early in the spring; but the spring has gone, and summer nearly followed, but no ore has, as yet, been sent to market, nor is there any appearance of any being sent.—A CONSTANT READER: *Liverpool, Aug.* 8.

The report from Wheal Catherine, in last week's Journal, was signed James Hodge, instead of Joseph Hodge.

BROOMFIELD CONSOLS.—SIR: The shareholders in the Broomfield Consols Mines are directing their attention to the discovery of copper ore. The strata are also congenial for lead and silver ore, and I find the samples which I selected from the mines contain a considerable proportion of rich silver ore. It is, therefore, probable they may realise good returns on giving the lodes a spirited development.—S. S. B.: *Callington, Aug.* 10.

"W. S." (Swindon).—The specimens are iron pyrites in clay-slate. It would depend much on the geological formation of the country whether such minerals might prove leaders to the more useful metals. Samples should be sent to some competent assayer, who would be able to tell their value for copperas or sulphuric acid.

The first of a series of Letters on British Mining and its LAWS, addressed to the Home Secretary, will appear in our next Journal.

MINING REPORTS.—The advertisement duty being removed, we shall in future append the names to all reports which may be forwarded to us. It will, therefore, rest with the parties concerned to authenticate their statements, for the satisfaction of those for whom they are intended.

REPORT ON ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—Copies of the Report presented to Parliament, and just printed, can be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 6s.

A SECOND REPORT has since been printed, which can also be obtained from our office by forwarding a Post-office order for 2s.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 13, 1853.

A case of very considerable scientific as well as mining and commercial interest has recently occupied the Jury Court (first division) in Scotland before the LORD PRESIDENT and a special jury, for six successive days, terminating on the 4th August instant. ELIZABETH HONYMAN GILLESPIE, heiress of entail in possession of the Torbane Hill Estate in Linlithgowshire, and WILLIAM GILLESPIE, her husband, were the plaintiffs, and JAMES RUSSELL and JAMES RUSSELL the younger coalmasters near Falkirk, and as individual partners of a company, the defendants. Divested of the peculiar phraseology of the Scottish law, the facts appear to have been that, by a contract for a lease entered into in March and April, 1850, it was agreed that the plaintiffs should grant to the defendants a lease of "*the whole coal, ironstone, iron ore, limestone, and fire clay*, but not to comprehend copper or any other minerals whatsoever, except those herein specified, in the lands of Turbane Hill, within certain boundaries therein particularly described, for a period of 25 years from Candlemas, 1850, at certain lordships, or royalties, for the first year, and 300*l.* a year or the lordships, at the option of the proprietors for every year after. It was further provided that the defendants should be at the entire expense of boring, sinking and other operations, and to assist them in so doing, that the first year of the lease should be allowed without payment of any fixed rent—they merely paying a royalty on the produce raised; and that should coal or ironstone be found at or before the expiry of the first year, capable of being wrought to profit, a formal lease should be entered into, according to the heads of the agreement, with all usual necessary clauses. The defendants entered, and are still in possession; but no formal lease has ever been executed. The plaintiffs alleged, that although in the course of their operations, they (defendants) had come upon iron ore and stone, coal, and fire-clay of workable value, they had without the authority of the plaintiffs confined their operations chiefly or exclusively to the working and disposing of a valuable mineral substance of an argillaceous bituminous nature, which had not been let to them, and which, it is alleged, was not comprehended in the agreement, and to which the defendants had no right or title whatever. It appeared that the defendants had, prior to the date of the action, raised to the extent of about 12,000 tons of the mineral substance in dispute, calculated at 22½ cwts. to the ton, and had disposed of it, as the plaintiffs alleged, under the erroneous or false name of *gas coal*. That substance is of much greater value than any of the minerals specified in the agreement for the lease, and fetches in the market a price greatly higher than any description of coal. The plaintiffs further alleged that the substance in question could not be classed or dealt with as coal, or as any one of the mineral substances comprised in the agreement; that in its chemical and mineralogical constitution and qualities it was quite different from coal; that no such substance was, when the agreement was entered into, known or dealt with in the market or otherwise; that on entering into the agreement, the plaintiffs had not this mineral substance in view, and did not intend or understand that any such substance was to be thereby let. They further insisted that the defendants and others influenced, or misled by their misrepresentations, had within about two years been in the habit of designating this substance as coal, which in point of fact it was not, nor was it treated or dealt with as such when the agreement was entered into; at which time the plaintiffs alleged that they were ignorant that any such substance was to be found on their lands, or had been found there or anywhere else. They further complained that, besides their unauthorised operations, the defendants had left a large quantity of valuable coal, iron ore, and fire-clay unwrought.

The defendants, on the other hand alleged that the terms of the agreement comprised the substance in question; and that they had entered into the agreement in question in the hope of discovering on the lands a particular description of coal, which existed on the adjoining lands of Boghead, believing that the mineral strata was the same; and that if this substance was *not* coal, there was no coal on the estates or comprised in the letting, for which they had contracted to pay a heavy rent. They further alleged that previously to the agreement worked the Boghead coal, which was well known in the market; it was a coal which contained a large quantity of inflammable matter, capable of being disposed of to gas-works. It was termed gas coal, Cannel coal, and Parrot coal—its more particular description in the locality and in the market being the Boghead gas coal; and they alleged that they entered into the lease expecting to find the same coal in the lands of Torbane Hill. There had been much treaty, and a good deal of correspondence between the parties, in reference to the peculiarities of this coal and the working of it, prior to entering into the agreement. Subsequently to which the defendants expended a sum of 3000*l.* in sinking pits and other works; and for a period of 14 months posterior to the trial year they raised upwards of 14,000 tons. The main question between the parties, however, was whether the substance in question was or was not coal. On the part of the plaintiffs, Profs. ANSTED, ANDERSON, Mr. BRANDE, the celebrated chemist, Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE, the Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Dr. GEORGE WILSON, and Dr. J. T. COOPER, were severally examined. Mr. BRANDE produced an analysis he had made of the mineral, from which it appeared that 100 parts of it contained only 10 of carbon, 26 of ash, and 70 of volatile matter, principally carburetted hydrogen. The result of his analysis satisfied him that it was not coal. The effect of the evidence of the other eminent chemists and mineralogists seemed to be that it was not coal, but a new mineral, hitherto unknown—a species of bituminous shale. That a substance containing less than 70 or 68 per cent. of carbon could not be considered as coal; that it was rather a kind of bituminous clay. It was lower in specific gravity than coal, and lower in the scale of hardness. It was less brittle than coal; its streak was brown instead of black; it was slightly translucent, while coal was opaque. It was a clay largely impregnated with bitumen, but had no property in common with coal, except that gas might be produced from it. The Torbane mineral left no available coke, and no substance could be called coal unless it gave a considerable residuum of coke. On cross-examination it was, however, admitted that some substances which went to compose coal might be found in the Torbane mineral, though in different degrees and arrangements. Further scientific witnesses were then examined as to the appearance of the mineral under the microscope; and they gave their opinion that it was different in organic structure from coal, and presented no traces of vegetable origin. Operative coal miners and coal managers were then examined. The former had worked in the Torbane pits and in coal mines; and they stated that the mineral when struck produced a deaf and not a clear sound like coal; that it emitted a smell of gas so strong as to produce headaches, or to make them vomit, which they had never experienced when working coal, and that it was very difficult to work compared to coal; and the latter as practical men gave their opinion that the mineral was not coal. Scientific and practical evidence was further given that the mineral yielded gas of a highly illuminating power and in large quantity—14,000 cubic feet of gas to the ton; whilst the best Cannel (the Wigan Cannel) only produced 11,500; that it yielded much more tar than any coal, and much less ammonia; and that although not coal, it had been probably so called from also producing gas, which it produced of high quality. On the part of the defendants, Prof. JOHNSON, of Durham, Prof. RAMSAY, of London, Professor HOFFMAN, Chemist in the Government School of Mines, Professor FYFE, Dr. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN, Dr. GREGORY, Professor FRANKLAND, Mr. DICKINSON, Government Inspector of Coal Mines in England, and a number of other scientific, practical, and operative witnesses, were examined. The result of their evidence was, that it was a coal of the Cannel or Parrot kind, differing in no essential respect from that sort of coal, but agreeing geologically and chemically with it in all its characteristics—that its component parts were similar to those which composed coal its ash contained the same ingredients, and its combustion agreed in character. Professor HOFFMAN, who had been a pupil, and for some time assistant, of LIEBIG, had subjected it to the usual solvents and tests, to ascertain if it was a mixture of bituminous matter, and he only discovered the merest trace of bitumen, and it was not reduced to a fluid state, as would have been the case if it was bitumen. The ingredients of coal varied considerably, but carbon was the largest; and from 100 parts of this substance he extracted 65·66 of carbon. There was nearly 9 per cent. of hydrogen, but he did not consider this incompatible with this mineral being coal; he did not believe there was bitumen in this body, but it might have produced it. Coal shales generally contained 60 per cent. of earthy matter; this mineral could not be called shale, or schist, its predominant constituents not being earthy matter, as in shale, but carbonaceous: he considered it a true coal. Dr. FYFE stated that he had analysed all the Cannel coals in Scotland, in order to ascertain their gas-producing qualities; and he had also analysed the disputed mineral, and it in no respect differed from the ordinary Cannel coals, except in being of a very superior quality. Comparing its constituents with Capeldrae Cannel coal, he found them to be as follows:—

TORBANE HILL MINERAL.		CAPELDRAE CANNEL.	
Carbon	60·25	Carbon	56·7
Hydrogen	8·8	Hydrogen	6·8
Oxygen	3·6	Oxygen	8·8
Nitrogen	1·5	Nitrogen	1·9
Sulphur	·3	Sulphur	·25
Ash	25·6	Ash	23·4

The only difference between the two was, that this was a better gas coal than the other. The further scientific evidence went to establish that this mineral burnt exactly like a Cannel coal—that, when heated in a retort, its products were exactly those of a Cannel, and that this was a Cannel coal.

Dr. DOUGLAS MACLAGAN exposed this substance to the action of naphtha, which made substances containing bitumen yield it; he found only an infinitesimal quantity—mere traces of it. Shale was a mineral with a larger quantity of earthy matter than coal, but that there was no line of demarcation between them; that they ran into each other; that the earthy matter in this substance was incompatible with its being a shale. Carbonaceous matter was the base of this mineral, and not clay. Prof. FRANKLAND could discover no bitumen in it, but its gas-producing powers were much greater than those of bituminous coal.

Evidence was then given as to its stratification; it was found among the ordinary coal strata, and a number of coal mining engineers proved that it was Parrot coal. Several scientific witnesses of the highest repute were then examined upon the structure of the mineral as exhibited by the microscope, and as compared with Cannels. Its structure was vegetable, characteristic of the fossil plants of the coal formation. There were three structures in coal—the woody fibre, the scalariform, and the cellular tissue, all of which were found in this mineral, while shales did not exhibit any traces of vegetable structure.

Officers of a Glasgow gas company proved that they paid 15*s.* per ton for this, and only 6*s.* 1½*d.* for other coal.

Further evidence was then given to displace the allegations of concealment or unfair dealing, by showing that this mineral had been found by boring so far back as 1837; that Mr. GILLESPIE knew before entering into the agreement that it was a gas-producing coal; that he had previously applied to others to work it, and had solicited the defendants to raise it, for the purpose of producing gas.

After the jury had been addressed by most eminent counsel on both sides, the LORD PRESIDENT summed up. The jury were to determine whether the substance in question fell within the term whole coal in the demise, for it was not pretended that it came within any other terms specified in it. On the one side there were four geologists, who gave it as their opinion that it was not coal, and five on the other side who said it was coal, all speaking with perfect sincerity, according to what they, as geologists, classed as coal. Men of the highest reputation in geology and chemistry had been examined, but they differed very much in opinion. On one side there were five of the most eminent chemists, who had applied all their skill and energy to find out whether it was coal or not, and who had expressed themselves as clearly of opinion that it was not coal, while ten, equally eminent on the other side, were of a diametrically opposite opinion. Is this substance, then, a coal or not, in the ordinary language of those who deal in it, and of the country? because, to find a scientific definition of after what has been brought to light for the last five days would be, he said, indeed a difficult thing. The jury, after retiring for about five minutes, returned with a verdict for the defendants, thus establishing that, in their opinion, the substance in question was, in effect, coal, and removing altogether from the company the slightest imputation of concealment or deceit.

We have carefully condensed the material evidence from a very extended report, in order to present to our readers a clear and intelligible view of this very remarkable case, and to direct attention to the substance, the subject of it. Although we have been ourselves long aware of the distinctive characteristics of this peculiar substance, it having been as yet found in only mineral districts, many of our readers are possibly unacquainted with it. It probably exists in other districts, where it may, perhaps, be unnoticed or considered as shale, and of course comparatively valueless. Any person who has witnessed the lighting of the New Houses of Parliament, in which Cannel coal gas is alone employed, will be struck with its superior brilliancy and illuminating power, and notwithstanding somewhat higher cost, it is beginning to be introduced very generally into the mansions at the west end of the metropolis. It is impossible to dissent from the conclusion to which the jury came, that this substance is coal; and it may be fairly inferred that the gas which it produces in such large quantities is at least equal, if not superior, to that produced by the best Cannel coal.

Expense seems not to have been spared on either side in procuring the most eminent witnesses; and we cannot avoid being sensibly struck by the singular conflict of opinion between them. That conflict was not confined to speculations on the simple question whether the substance was or was not coal; but it pervaded every detail and every analysis. It is difficult to reconcile experiments which on the one hand produced only ten parts of carbon out of every hundred parts of this mineral, and on the other hand produced upwards of 60 parts of carbon out of the same quantity of the same substance. While witnesses on the one side proved that it was largely impregnated with bitumen, those on the other demonstrated that there were scarcely any traces of bitumen to be found in it. Neither can we avoid apprehending that such startling contradictions, unless explained and reconciled by the learned and profound dissentients, must tend to shake public confidence in the present state of chemical knowledge, and to some extent diminish our reliance on the dogmas propounded by scientific experimentalists in the laboratory.

We resume our review of the printed evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee now sitting to enquire into the causes of the numerous accidents in coal mines. In our last, we epitomised from that evidence the appalling results, and we now propose to proceed with our examination, adopting the same arrangement as that suggested in the preliminary letter which emanated from the Select Committee to the witnesses. Ventilation forms, of course, a most important element in this enquiry, and in its consideration are necessarily comprised the natural differences in roofs, the attendant dangers, and the most improved and secure methods of underground working, in its several branches and details. In his very elaborate and well-considered practical testimony, Mr. DICKINSON, the Government Inspector, recommends in fire-damp mines to drive on the galleries to the extremity of the mine, and to work the coal backward, as this ensures a permanent air-way at all times; and he would prefer this system, whether the seam was perpendicular or horizontal, conceiving that there are no greater difficulties in ventilating a mine with air-ways in solid coal, than in air-ways maintained by gobbing—that is, in the refuse or rubbish thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal. There is, besides, in his view no liability to leakage if the airways are in the solid coal; and liability to leakage is avoided by driving out the level to the extremities, and working the coal backward (pp. 1 and 2). Mr. DICKINSON is very decided in his approval of the long-work in collieries; and while he condemns the old system, as creating a series of unsightly caverns, he says "It is worthy of remark, that there is no instance that I have heard of where long-work has been introduced that that system has been abandoned, and the old system again resorted to" (p. 2). He admits that, in the beginning of working long-work, the first weight of the superincumbent strata on the face of the work makes it dangerous for the workmen, and may crush the coal; in the course of a few days, however, after the first subsidence has taken place, the roof subsides regularly behind, and there is no more difficulty. He states that the workmen have sometimes abandoned the work until the first subsidence has taken place, and that where long-work has been attempted to be introduced into new collieries by persons who did not understand it, when this first weight has has been coming on, which is the critical weight, the system of long-work has been frequently abandoned; had they, however, waited until the subsidence had taken place, their efforts might have been successful. He observes that the great difficulty is with the workmen. He considers the long-work much better for ventilation; as in working pillar and stall work a number of galleries are left open, and all those galleries require to be ventilated; while with long-work you have simply the working face open, you leave an intake gallery for the air to go into, it then passes up the face of the work, and returns by the return drift; while with pillar and stall work you have a number of galleries which require to be ventilated; and he further states, as a reason for preferring the long-work as to ventilation, that the distance which air travels in long-work is shorter than that which it travels with pillar and stall work, because you have only the intake gallery, the face of the work, and the return air course to ventilate, and as there is no pillar and stall work, the air has not to be coursed through. The evidence explains that in long-work there is simply a current of air going from the downcast shaft to the face of the work, running along the face of the work, which is only a channel about 6 or 7 feet wide, and returning by a drift to the upcast; while with the pillar and stall work, if you have 20 stalls, you may split the air into four parts, each current of air, or each fourth part, has to course through four stalls, with a door between each stall; and, therefore, each current of air has to pass up one half of the stall and down the other. In the old system there is also a risk of doors being left open, while in the long-work there are no doors, except there be main doors; and where the face of the coal gives vent to an enormous quantity of gas, contingencies arising out of doors are very much fewer than in pillar and stall work, as the air is all passing up the particular places where it is required. Mr. DICKINSON clearly intimates his opinion that the long-work system is in all cases more economical and safe than the pillar and stall system, and that many persons work long-work both with good and bad roofs. He further remarks, that in working the thick coal of Staffordshire, where the top part of the seam is worked first, and there is nothing but the old gob for the roof of the second working, Mr. GIBBONS, whom Mr. DICKINSON considers an authority in these matters, having worked the coal for several years under the long system, says he prefers a bad roof to a good one. This is explained thus,—that a hard solid rock for a roof which will not break is apt to crush your coal, and is attended with more danger than would otherwise be met with if you had a tender roof (p. 5).

Mr. DICKINSON then informed the Committee, that he had seen the roof in a coal mine consisting of what is called in the north "post-roof," or white sandstone, which is almost peculiar to the coal fields of Durham and Northumberland, and which is sometimes 8 or 10 fathoms in thickness; but that there is a much harder rock, which is called "quor" in South Wales. He then explained, that he had seen a modified system of long-work, which, although not the ordinary system of long-work, is called long-work in South Wales, practised very successfully under a quor roof. It is by driving a stall 8 yards wide, and bringing back the same width of pillars. All the coal is obtained in that working; and, perhaps, it is the only successful working of coal that there is in South Wales, for all the rest, under the bad roofs, is attended with a very considerable sacrifice of pillars; and he observed, that his remarks applied to the cleanness of working, but, generally, equally to the ventilation (p. 5). Mr. DICKINSON further stated, that it was a general rule that a plate roof, which usually bends rather than breaks at first, is one of the best roofs for working long-work, and that long-wall work is quite applicable to it; he does not, however, seem to approve of the usual way in Staffordshire—that is, of working the upper portion first—but thinks that the best way is to work the lower part first, taking care to pack the gob very tight with rubbish (p. 6.) He then proceeded to detail the plan on which he would commence the long-work system. He would keep the lower levels in advance of the upper, for it was generally found that, in attempting to keep the upper levels in advance of the lower, there is a tendency to throw the weight of the roofs on the face of the work, which makes it more dangerous for the men, and also tends to crush the coal; even where the pit is sunk to the bottom of the seam, as the weight always tends to the dip, he would start the drifts, so as to keep the lower drifts in advance of the upper, and throw the weight of the work on the gob, and not on the face of the work. After opening the pit, and getting the ventilation connected between the downcast and the upcast, if it were not a fiery mine, he would breast all the coal forward, carrying the airing along the deepest level, and bringing it back along the upper level, working straight before him. If it were a very fiery vein, he should recommend driving out the galleries to the extremity, and sinking backward instead of forward, so that the gas would be left behind, and the ventilation maintained by having the galleries in solid coal, and not subject to leakage through the gob. He would take the breast of coal forward and leave the gob behind (p. 6). Mr. DICKINSON then explained the mode of working which he would recommend; it is not new to experienced coal mining engineers, nor, indeed, to many working miners, but we have been thus minute in our epitome of it, as it comes from a Government Inspector, to whose care

a very extensive mining district is confided, and as it may be supposed to bear with it the stamp and weight of official authority.

Mr. DICKINSON then entered on another branch of the subject, and observed, in answer *to* a question, No. 98, "An imperfectly ventilated goaf is about the most dangerous thing you can have in a colliery—that is, where the fire-damp is mixed with fresh air enough to bring it to the explosive point. When the goaves are not at all ventilated, the fire-damp in them is generally too pure to be explosive; and I have known cases where a goaf, which has been full of fire-damp, has fired along the edge where it has been mixed with fresh air, but there not being sufficient air with the fire-damps in the goaf, it has merely been an explosion for the width of a yard or two along the edge." Mr. DICKINSON stated that air may be so foul as not to be inflammable, but that when there is a strong admixture of fire-damp it is not respirable. He had in his district two men who were suffocated by inhaling a strong admixture of fire-damp. The effect is to quicken the pulse; he stated that he had tried his own pulse before going in—it was 78 at entering this admixture of fire-damp, and after being in for a few minutes it ran up to 84; he tried a manager's pulse and it ran up from 80 to 84; he, also, tried a fireman's pulse, it was at the very unusual height or 120, and it ran up to 126. A person is only enabled to remain in this gas a few minutes, otherwise he would soon fall down and expire; and this gas was explosive at the edges. Mr. DICKINSON then stated that, in order to be explosive, there must be an admixture; an explosive mixture is, *he should think*, 1 part of gas and 7 of air; and when asked, "When does it cease to be explosive?" his answer was, "*I think* at about 15;"—that is, 15 parts of atmospheric air to 1 of fire-damp. Mr. DICKINSON in his answers was only giving the Committee at second-hand Mr. BUDDLE'S evidence in 1835, and was merely *guessing*, without anything like scientific accuracy, at the results of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY'S experiments, published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1815, 1816, and 1817. We confess we should have expected that Mr. DICKINSON would have been better informed on this matter, either from the results of personal experiments, or by reference to those of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, or by both. We regret that the information which Mr. DICKINSON supplied to the Committee was so very defective, throwing no new light whatever on the subject; as, after an interval of nearly 40 years, which have witnessed a marvellous advance in philosophic knowledge, much might have been anticipated from more accurate analysis and more perfect apparatus. Specimens of fire-damp had been sent from several collieries to that celebrated chemist at that period for examination and experiment, and he found that the pure subcarburetted hydrogen, commonly called "fire-damp," requires twice its bulk of pure oxygen gas to consume it completely; and that it would, for the same effect, require about ten times its bulk of atmospheric air, as this volume of air contains about two volumes of oxygen. Ten volumes of atmospheric air, therefore, mixed with one volume of subcarburetted hydrogen gas, or fire-damp, form the most powerfully explosive mixture. If either less or more air be intermixed, the explosive power will be impaired, until 3 volumes *below* or 3 *above* that ratio constitute non-explosive mixtures—that is, 1 of pure fire-damp mixed with either 7 or 13, or any quantity below the first or above the second number, will produce an unexplosive mixture. DAVY drew a conclusion that fire-damp would not explode when mixed with less than 6 times or with more than 14 times its volume of atmospheric air. Scientific men have been well acquainted for a long series of years with these results, but as the experiments which led to them would appear to have been made with gas brought in some instances from distant collieries, subject to the effects of time and carriage, and as Mr. DICKINSON had ample means of procuring fresh gas on the spot, and has at his command the improved appliances of modern science, we confess we would have been better pleased if he had enlightened the Committee by evidence of his own philosophical skill. According also to DAVY, it is the carbon the fire-damp contains which enables it to emit more light during combustion than pure hydrogen: 100 cubic inches of fire-damp weigh about 17·2 grains, its specific gravity compared with atmospheric air is 0·554. It consists of 4·3 grains of hydrogen gas, combined with 12·9 grains of carbon. A most important fact seems, however, to have been wholly overlooked. DAVY also ascertained that 1 volume of carbonic acid gas to 7 of an explosive mixture, composed of fire-damp and atmospheric air, deprived it of its power of exploding altogether.

We are aware that, in some collieries, the fissures in the coal resemble natural gasometers, and that even if a mine be cleared one day of inflammable gas, it often fills like a well the next. When, however, we know that carbonic acid gas is in artificial formation, the easiest procured of all gaseous products, and when we find that the injection of it in large quantity has been recently applied, with complete success, to extinguish fire in mines, it may not, perhaps, be a very extravagant speculation to suggest that it might be hereafter successfully combined, by a simple process, with the admixture of fire-damp and atmospheric air, so as to render that admixture unexplosive, and consequently harmless, provided the combination would not itself fatally affect the respiratory organs of human life. When we reflect upon the extraordinary and almost marvellous achievements which human perseverance and scientific skill have accomplished in our times, we see nothing to discourage the experiment as visionary or hopeless. The safety-lamp was itself the result of clear conception with careful and cautious investigation; it owes its present perfection to the improvement of time and experience, but still it has not proved a certain or complete protection. The Middle Dyffryn Colliery is a remarkable instance. That colliery had a furnace and steam-jet to produce the ventilation, but the explosions occurred from the gas igniting the furnace (p. 32). The most judicious and circumspect use of the safety-lamp could not, therefore, have prevented the catastrophe, and some other mode must, consequently, be devised of averting the recurrence of so frightful a calamity in those cases of apprehended danger, to which the safety-lamp is inapplicable. The ancient Romans rewarded, with a civil crown, the man who saved the life of a single citizen: we venture to predict that, if the attempt which we suggest should be attended with success, the discoverer will, as a benefactor to the human race, deserve and receive a great reward from his country.

Mr. HERBERT FRANCIS MACKWORTH, another Government Inspector of Mines, was also examined before the Committee on the two points to which we have in our observations principally referred. There is something consolatory in his statements, for he gave the Committee to understand that, taking the number of lives lost in the coal mines of his district in 1851 and 1852, he found a considerable diminution in accidents in shafts, and in the number of explosions; accidents in shafts and explosions of fire-damp being those in which inspection would naturally have the most effect. In accidents from explosions there was, however, a considerable increase in the number of deaths, owing to 65 lives having been lost by one explosion at Middle Dyffryn. He further explained that the considerable increase in the number of deaths from "miscellaneous" accidents, was owing to an irruption of water at the Gwendreath Colliery, by which 26 lives were lost, and this accident occurred the same day as the great explosion at Dyffryn—10th May, 1852. As an Inspector, he very naturally takes credit for a diminution in the number of deaths in shafts in 1852 as compared with the year 1851, and also in the number of deaths from explosions in mines, and this he thinks to some extent must be due to inspection, because during this time there was a considerable increase in the quantity of coal produced (p. 32). We purpose to resume the analysis and consideration of the evidence in our next week's Journal.

For a considerable period there has appeared in the Journal several letters concerning the copper trade; much has been adduced on the part of the miner, and an infinitisimal modicum for the smelter. It may be asked, why it is that no practical result as yet has been arrived at? The solution of the question is easy,—the combined action of the few against the disunion of many. The iron, lead, and tin trades, as well as many others having a general consumption, are always regulated by the supply and demand, yet it is well known this is not the case with the copper trade; there a sliding scale is used which hurts both producer and consumer—this is varied as it suits the commerce or interest of the brazen oligarchy of Swansea.

When we calmly and dispassionately view the whole state of the case, we naturally ask what are these parties; do they produce the article, or do they consume it? The answer is, No; they are only the middle men, who render the raw produce fit to be manufactured, and by the power they have thus gained, and the inertness of all interested, are enabled to coerce in the manner they at present do both producer and consumer. The spirit of the age is against all monopolies, and while we have seen in the present day numberless vested interests been obliged to give way to public opinion, yet this Hydra-headed plethoric monster still rears its head, and for the aggrandisement of the few consumes the vitals of the producer, while at a heavy rate it supplies the consumer from the proceeds of its ill-gotten wealth. We know that sums of money have been subscribed for gold mines, railways, and other adventures, yet copper smelting, which is a safe speculation, no company or individual has hitherto dared to attempt. Whenever this has been mooted, the general cry has been, "It is useless to stand against the old companies; they will reduce the price of copper, they will not purchase our ores, we have no chance against them." Foreign adventurers, obtaining their fuel from England at enhanced prices, are enabled to compete with them, and make a profit; why should not our Cornish miners do the same? Let them act energetically, allow no middle man between them and the consumer, and the copper trade would not then be subjected to the violent and unprecedented fluctuations it is at present. There is no lack of able men to conduct smelting-works on an independent principle. The cost of a reverberatory furnace is about 80*l.*, and cake copper can be produced in about 10 days from the ore. We have previously shown that long before the smelter pays in cash for his ores he has already the copper merchantable for sale: why cannot, and why does not, the miner avail himself of those facilities, which at present are enjoyed to his detriment, and to the injury of his produce by the smelter? who not only by his caprice and love of ill-gotten gain coerces him, but likewise the manufacturer, and through him all those who in any way use copper. For the sum of 100,000*l.* smelting works could be erected in Cornwall which would smelt a great portion of the produce of the county; a better price would be given for the ores, and those fluctuations would not occur; but to make such a speculation safe, it would be necessary there should be a union between the producer and consumer.

We have received two communications, one from Mr. DICKINSON, Inspector of Coal Mines, and the other from Mr. HERBERT MACKWORTH, his colleague, in reference to the observations in our last Journal on the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on accidents in coal mines, which we publish, and to which we refer our readers. It appears that we were in error in our conjectural estimate of the number of deaths, and that the actual *ascertained* number of deaths in coal mines in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852 amounted to 1970, a number quite sufficient to justify our designation of "a heartrending and horrifying carnage." We find that there was some ground, however, for our surmise, that the returns were not minutely accurate; for Mr. DICKINSON admits that "omissions might take place in 1851, when the Act was, perhaps, not known to every colliery owner." There is, however, in Mr. DICKINSON'S letter a further admission, which will probably take many persons by surprise,—*that the Act does not require non-fatal accidents* (that is, the number of those who are scorched, struck blind, maimed, and mutilated) *to be reported*. Are we to infer from this that there are no official returns of the nature and extent of such injuries? There are many who would prefer the visitation of death to the miseries of being cast helpless cripples, beggars, and burthens on society, and the public will, we fancy, concur with us in opinion that that system of inspection which does not supply the fullest information in respect of such lamentable casualities, imperatively demands legislative revision.

We have received advices from Jamaica to the 11th of July; and the *Colonial Standard* of that date contains a long letter from Mr. NETHERSOLE, in vindication of his conduct respecting the SUE RIVER COMPANY. A general charge has been made against those parties residing in Jamaica to whom shares were allotted, sending instructions to their London agents to watch the market, and dispose of the shares immediately they were at a premium; and in some instances free shares have been thrown upon the market before the scrip was issued, to the injury and discredit of the company. It appears that one of the partners of Mr. NETHERSOLE applied for 500 shares in the Sue River Company, which were allotted to the firm during the absence of Mr. NETHERSOLE in London; the senior partner asked for liberty to inspect the mine, which being refused, he thought he should be blamed for taking so large an interest, and directed their London agent to dispose of 250 of them. Upon the arrival of Mr. NETHERSOLE in Jamaica, the order was countermanded, but as they were sold their London agent purchased 250 more, so that at the present time they are actually the holders of 500 shares, and upon which the deposit has been paid. Mr. NETHERSOLE adds:—

"I now put it to the public whether there is anything in the whole of this transaction which can for a moment justify the attempt which has been made to stigmatize me as a jobber, or my firm as mere speculators, whose share transactions are calculated not only to exclude them from that position in the commercial world which they have attained, or can justly be made a pretext for rejecting the claims of the inhabitants of this country to a participation in the advantages which are likely to result from the establishment of companies for conducting mining operations in this country."

The *Colonial Standard*, in commenting on the transaction, says:—

"We regret that some pretence may have been given for this endeavour to exclude Jamaica shareholders by the conduct of some individuals in this country. We have heard of some instances, which, without better information, we are unwilling to specify, of *free shares* having been thrown into the market *before the scrip had been issued*, and that too by individuals whose early sales were quite sufficient of themselves to discredit the company in which they held an interest: neither Mr. Nethersole nor his firm, however, is one of these. But is it just that, because there have been some acts of indiscretion, or of undisguised speculation, on the part of some individuals in this country, the whole monied interest of the colony is to be ostracised, and no one is to be permitted to benefit by interests which are purely local except London merchants and city stock jobbers? We protest against such a course of proceeding, as not only unjust but unjustifiable. If this is to be the rule for the future it will be high time for people in this country who desire to invest their capital in property so eminently lucrative as a productive copper mine, to consider among themselves whether they cannot establish their own companies without any assistance from English capitalists. The nature of mining operations in this country is, in their early stages at any rate, widely different from those in England. With few exceptions our present mineral indications have been found in our high mountains, and are approached by adits driven into the sides of the hills, instead of by shafts sunk into the bowels of the earth, as is the case in Cornwall and Devonshire. The costly steam machinery necessary to keep these latter mines free from water will not be required here, at any rate for a considerable length of time, and a few shipments of rich ore will of themselves supply the capital necessary to work the greater portion of our mines."

On Monday next, the shareholders of the ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY are to be called together for the purpose of receiving a report, to be submitted by trustees to the meeting, to give an account of their receipts and payments since the last meeting, and to pass the same, as well as to approve of the statutes of the new company, together with several other measures, which are duly set forward in the advertisement convening the meeting. We in no manner wish to prejudice the present executive of this ill-fated company, nor would we recommend that past errors should be too harshly reverted to; but, at the same time, we would suggest that every holder of stock should attend, so that he may personally ascertain what his real position is. We do not presume to know what the statement is which will be put forth by the trustees; they have now constituted themselves responsible, and to them, from henceforth, the proprietary must look. The shareholders have sacrificed a large amount of their property heretofore from the negligence and mismanagement of their former directors, and they will only be acting prudently and wisely if they endeavour to obtain a wholesome and salutary control over the present body. We shall next week further allude to them; in the meanwhile, we would recommend all who are interested carefully to watch the proceedings.

It has ever afforded us pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to well-conducted mining adventures, more especially those connected with Ireland, the development of the mineral resources of which country is still in its infancy. The proceedings at the first meeting of the IRISH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (a full report of which appears in our present Journal) will be read with satisfaction, not only by the adventurers in that undertaking, but also by those who desire to see the resources of the sister kingdom fully and efficiently developed.

We have always maintained, that it only requires capital to be judiciously and systematically expended upon the mineral resources of Ireland to be productive of large returns to the adventurers; and when this company was first announced, we expressed ourselves confident that the high respectability and well-known business habits of the directors would secure for it the confidence of the public. In this we have not been disappointed, as the large balance, amounting to 13,124*l.* in favour of the shareholders, after the payment of the preliminary expenses, and exclusive of their property at the mines, fully bears out the opinion we then expressed.

We perceive that the directors have determined upon a personal inspection of the mines, previous to the next quarterly meeting, that they may be enabled to submit thereat a full report of the progress of the works, and the prospects of the undertaking. This we consider the legitimate way for gentlemen intrusted with the management of the property and funds of the company to act, as it enables them to meet their fellow-shareholders, after having made themselves intimately acquainted, by personal examination, with all the details of the operations carrying on on the property, and also the amount of funds necessary for the full and efficient development of the mine.

The Irish Consols Mining Company is conducted on the Cost-book Principle, to which system the directors have strictly adhered, in holding quarterly meetings of the shareholders, when the accounts, duly audited, are laid before the meeting, and the books submitted for the inspection of the adventurers. The shareholders have to congratulate themselves in having as a committee of management gentlemen who have shown themselves anxious to devote their time and attention to the judicious management of their property, both as regards a strict economy of the funds committed to their charge, and also the selection of efficient officers to carry out their instructions; and we can have no doubt that, from its present position and prospects, the Irish Consols Mining Company will ere long rank amongst the best mining speculations in the kingdom.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM IN WALES.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE PENNANT MINING COMPANY—EX PARTE FENN—BEFORE THE LORDS JUSTICES SIR E. BRUCE AND SIR G. TURNER.

Mr. Fenn was a holder of 98 shares in the Pennant Company, which became embarrassed in 1850. Upon finding the company was in difficulties, Mr. Fenn proceeded under the rules and regulations of the company to relinquish his shares. The rule under which he acted was as follows:—

"That any shareholder may determine his or her responsibility or liability with respect to the affairs of these mines, upon his or her giving notice in writing to the purser of the company for the time being of his or her desire of retiring from the company, and signing a relinquishment of all claims or demands on the company in respect of such share or shares."

Upon the application of the official manager (Mr. R. P. Harding), Master Tinney placed Mr. Fenn upon the list of contributories, as liable to contribute towards the payment of any debts due from the company at the date of his notice of relinquishment; but upon appeal against the decision of the Master, the Lords Justices have declared that Mr. Fenn, by relinquishing his shares, relieved himself at once from all *existing* as well as all future liability, and directed that Mr. Fenn's name should be removed from the list of contributories. This will have the effect of relieving many other shareholders who followed Mr. Fenn's example.

This decision ought to make directors exceedingly careful how they allow a mine to get into debt; at the same time, it is of importance to shareholders to know that, as "limited liability" is fully recognised by the courts of equity, *they need never be ruined by mining speculations.*

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

AUG. 11.—Since my last letter an advance of 5*l.* in the price of tin has been announced, to the great annoyance of the trade. The following is the last circular issued by Messrs. Fiddian Brothers:—Tin in blocks, 133s. per cwt.; in ingots, 113s. 6d.; in bars, 115s.; refined in blocks, 116s.; plate grain, 119s.; fine grain, 129s., granulated. In addition to the advance, there is a complete scarcity of the article in the market. The warehouses of the most extensive dealers have been cleared out, and there is hardly 1 lb. weight to be procured in the town. It is stated here that a large sale of foreign tin is fixed for to-morrow, on the Continent, and hopes are entertained that a sufficient quantity of it may be secured by English houses to enable them to meet the demand at a reduced price until an increased supply can be obtained from our own mines. It is much to be regretted that a scarcity and advance of price should have occurred when all hands were actively employed executing orders taken when blocks sold at 108s., and a rise could not have been reasonably anticipated. In the copper market there has not been any change, but some uncertainty has been felt as to the course likely to be pursued by the smelters. To-day it was rumoured throughout the trade that a rise was about to take place, whilst by others a reduction was said to be inevitable. In this state of uncertainty few purchased unless for immediate wants, and the market is comparatively dull, although there are abundant orders on the books of the manufacturers.

The iron trade continues steady, and a large amount of business has been done during the last eight days. For manufactured iron the demand is very considerable, and all the forges and mills of the district are at full work, subject to the usual drain upon the powers of production occasioned by the heat of the weather. The heat has been intense the last three days, and the men cannot make full time. It may be supposed with such a brisk demand for iron the price of coal is not going down, and best coal is now 13s., common 11s., and lumps 10s. It is computed that there are at present nearly 200 iron-works in full operation in this district, employing an enormous amount of capital and labour.

In addition to the report of the Midland Banking Company, that of the Birmingham Town and District Company was issued on Tuesday last, and is highly satisfactory, as appears from the following extract:—"The directors have to state that a careful examination has been made by them into the affairs of the bank up to the 30th June last; and they find that, after paying all current expenses, the property tax for last year, and writing off amply to cover bad debts, there remains a profit on the year of 12,523*l.* 11s. 1d.—being upwards of 2400*l.* more than the profits of 1852:" the directors, therefore, recommendeded a dividend of 5s., and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share.

In connection with the march of mechanical and scientific improvements, may not, perhaps, be inappropriately noticed an interesting trial which took place here, on Tuesday last, of Samuelson's patent digging or forking machine. A party of gentlemen, invited by Messrs. Mapplebrook and Lowe, extensive ironmongers, proceeded to a field at Greet, on the Warwick road, where the machine was worked by six horses on soft dry land, and subsequently on exceedingly stiff, hard, ploughed land, and with very decided success. The object of the machine is to effect, by application of horse-power, the deep and thorough pulverisation of the soil, which, heretofore, could only be obtained by hand labour. It is estimated that by means of this machine the required work will be done for less than half the present cost. It was unanimously pronounced a useful invention by the judges who witnessed its performance. Nor have the New Submarine and European Telegraph Company been slow in their movements. They commenced transmitting messages from their office, in New-street, to Cornhill on Monday last, and the whole of their arrangements, made under the direction of Mr. Topperham, were found to be quite perfect. The most extraordinary feature, however, in connection with the undertaking is the tariff: 20 words can now be sent to London for 1s. What next?

ELECTRIC GAS AS A MOTIVE POWER.—The application of electric gas as a motive power has been discovered to possess extraordinary advantages. A machine appended to a steam-engine will generate gas sufficient to supply as much power as the ordinary furnaces. An extraordinary fact we may mention, as an evidence of the appreciation of its value by practical men, is that the London and North-Western and the South-Eastern Railway Companies have already entered into contracts with the Electric Gas Company, to which they have affixed their respective common seals, for the use of the discovery for their locomotives.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has graciously granted the great Gold Medal for Science to Mr. Leone Levi, for his work on the *Commercial Law of the World*. The medal has on one side the effigy of the King, surrounded by the emblems of Religion, Law, Medicine, and Justice; and on the other side the Chariot of the Sun traversing the ecliptic, emblematic of the diffusion of knowledge.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIP "PENINSULAR."—On Saturday last, the first of a new line of screw steamers for the Spanish and Portuguese Screw Steam Shipping Company was launched from the yard of Messrs. Wm. Joyce and Co., engineers and iron shipbuilders, Greenwich. The following are her principal dimensions:

Length between perpendiculars	190 feet.
Ditto over all	225 "
Breadth of beam	25 "
Depth of hold	18 "

Burthen about 600 tons, O.M.

The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Wood, daughter of the chairman of the company; and about 3 o'clock, on the dog shores being struck, she glided gracefully into the river, amidst the cheers of all present.

SMOKE NUISANCE.—We are happy to find that the example of the enterprising owners of the *Geneva*, now on her return from the Mediterranean, has not been lost on the steam-vessel constituency of the port of Liverpool. The *Lord Hopetoun*, whose furnaces are fitted according to Mr. Lee Stevens's system, now exhibits a striking and pleasant contrast with the other Woodside ferry-boats, and with all steamers that contribute to the smoke desecration of the Mersey. No wonder, then, that an invention so inexpensive of construction, simple, effective, and economising of fuel, should be extensively patronised in the metropolis, and wherever else its merits have been practically made known.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—No. II.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOME NEW METHODS FOR ITS MANAGEMENT.

BY CHRISTOPHER BINKS, ESQ.

Thirdly: Under the immediately preceding method, unequal quantities of light (the products of unequal distances one from the other of the two electrodes) are all *blended* together, so as, under one phase of management, to yield a light that emanates from a condensed point, not much dissimilar in respect of its minuteness from that of the ordinary electric light, but, under another phase of management, to give a *diffused* light, or to throw off from a comparatively extended area of emanation (in fact, from an area extensible almost *ad libitum*) the same quantity of light that has hitherto been confined to the minute speck peculiar to the pencil electrodes. But it has hitherto been assumed in respect of the movement of the electrodes causing them successively to approach to and to recede from each other, that they, in no case, come into *actual contact*:—by whatsoever means set in motion, or their motion regulated, their progress towards each other under the preceding method always stops short of actual contact. Now, if instead of causing light-giving electrodes either to remain stationary at some given distance from each other, or to vibrate between each other within limits short of actual touching, we cause them, from any distance, gradually to approach till they touch, they necessarily, in such passage, reach and traverse the maximum-light point that lies somewhere between them and at that point, or in passing it, develope the most intense light that the elements engaged are capable, under any conditions, of producing.

The electrodes so made to act may each consist of charcoal, which of all elements yields the most vivid of lights; or one may be made of charcoal and the other of platinum, or both of platinum, &c. But in attestation of the extreme beauty and brilliancy of the light that is shot out when, for example, a thin fragment of charcoal floating upon mercury is touched—that is, brought quickly into actual contact—with a platinum wire, the mercury having connection with the one, and the wire with the other pole of a powerful voltaic battery, it was scarcely necessary for Dr. Lardner to travel so far as to Germany or to France, or to search the Transactions of the *Académie*, or the pages of Poggendorff, and finally to select the learned Peschel as his authority.* With so well-known a phenomenon every British experimentalist must have been familiar from the earliest period of the construction of a voltaic battery of any power or capability of exhibiting any luminous phenomena whatever. But, notwithstanding this long-existing recognition, there has never yet been made any publicly known practical use of an every-day phenomenon, at the root of which would appear to lie one inevitable solution of the difficulties of the electric light.

Hitherto it has been for the inflexible and isolated possession of and control over the maximum-light point, lying somewhere between that of actual contact and an undefined distance beyond it, that experimentalists have been contending. But this point has never yet been tangibly laid hold of, and kept for any practical purposes; and the writer believes that all the attempts yet made with this view, have been in a direction that involves a contest (and the consequent results of such a contest) with a physical impossibility. But in bringing together into actual contact, and in again separating the two electrodes, that which has not yet been, and cannot be tangibly isolated, is secured in effect. I would suggest, that by any convenient mechanism, we should bring the electrodes (whether two, as usual, or any other number) together into actual contact, and again immediately separate them, and repeat this making and breaking of contact a number of times in such rapid succession that an apparently uniform emission of light shall be obtained.

Besides, to an arrangement of electrodes yielding flashes of light by these successive and repeated makings and breakings of contact, I would give a rotatory movement, in order to blend together the several independent flashes into an apparently uniform ring, or disc, or circlet, and in this way seek to obtain a steady light, or a light free from the disagreeable effects of sudden fluctuations. The several arrangements of and contrivances for working the electrodes, by causing them to vibrate or otherwise move between each other, that are suggested above in reference to the vibrating electrodes, are applicable also to the carrying into practice of this method with only this difference—namely, that whilst under the former the movements of the electrodes towards each other stop short of actual contact, in this an actual contact is effected, though immediately broken again on each vibration or movement towards each other of the two electrodes.

Some time ago the writer had constructed for him (by those eminently scientific gentlemen, the Messrs. Milne, of Edinburgh) an electric light apparatus founded on this principle:—Upon the face of a circular disc of box-wood charcoal, about 3 inches in diameter, was made to play, at equal distances from each other, four points of platinum wire—that is, these wire points were made to approach to (till they touched) the charcoal, and then again to recede from it, so as at each time of making and of breaking contact, to give a vivid flash of light, through the agency of a good battery, having one pole connected to the charcoal disc and the other to the wires. The whole arrangement of the charcoal disc and its wires was, besides, made to revolve on an axis passing through the centre of the disc at a rate that gave, in the first place, several hundreds of contacts and breakings of contact per minute between the wire and the disc, and at the same time, blended together these effects by the revolving of the whole arrangement.

The effects were in the highest degree satisfactory: a ring of vivid light, of intense brilliancy and apparent uniformity, was the result—that is, any changes or alternations in its quantity from time to time were rendered imperceptible by the rapidity—first, of the contacts and the breakings of contacts that took place between the wires and the charcoal, and, secondly, by the blending effects of the revolution of the whole arrangement.

As a mere display of pyrotechnics, or even as a philosophic toy, the singular beauty and variety of forms of the light obtained by these plans would alone seem to invite experiment upon these two last-suggested methods, even were there not held out expectations of a much higher kind as the probable result of their study and applications.

Fourthly: Another method of arranging the relative position of *charcoal* electrodes, which I have found to be attended with excellent effects, is the following:—In place of using two solid pencils of charcoal, placed point to point, as usual, I so shape and dispose of the electrodes that they can be placed and act *concentrically*; as, for example, a long cylindrical rod or pencil of solid charcoal is placed and made to act within a hollow cylinder or ring, or truncated cone of charcoal, the latter being a little larger in diameter than the size necessary merely to admit the rod, so that the inner surface or edge at the end of the hollow cylinder or ring or cone, will be close to, but not in actual contact with the portion nearest to it of the side or exterior surface of the rod, and the space between them at this point shall constitute the striking or light-emanating point—that is, a narrow zone or belt on the exterior surface of the cylindrical rod at the point of it in closest juxta-position with the inner edge of the end of the hollow cylinder or cone, and this inner edge or end itself, are the points through which the current of electricity passes, and from which, consequently, the light it emitted. By any convenient mechanical contrivance the rod is made progressively to move within and through the cylinder or cone through the entire length of the rod, in order to replace, by a fresh surface of carbon, that wasted from time to time by the usual disintegrating action of the electric current.

I prefer to make the hollow cylinder, or cone, the non-consuming electrode; and as the solid rod moves into and through it, the fresh surface that is thus continually being presented by such movement is that which necessarily is the nearest to the opposite electrode, and through which, consequently, the current passes, and from which the light is obtained. The solid rod may be cylindrical or angular, being inserted in and moving through apertures of corresponding shapes, but large enough just to allow the solid electrode to be placed and to move within the other electrode without actual contact with it.

This arrangement of electrodes may be varied by the employment of "compound" in place of simple electrodes,—as, for example, in place of one solid charcoal rod, placed and moving within a hollow cylinder, I employ two or more rods within one cylinder; or each of the two or more rods of a compound electrode may be inserted and act within its own corresponding hollow cylinder; the two or more such sets being grouped together, and made to act conjointly for the production of one light.

Again, in place of entirely encircling the rod of solid charcoal at the striking point on its exterior surface with the charcoal forming the opposite electrode, as in the above kinds of arrangements, I so vary the arrangement, as to make the latter electrode to come in juxta-position with only one side, or face, of the solid rod,—as, for example, if the rod be a long narrow slip of charcoal, I cause another slip of charcoal to be placed close and parallel to it, but without actual contact, and the long slip to slide gradually past the other in a parallel direction, so that the point of the side or face of the long slip that is nearest to the end of the shorter slip and this end itself of the shorter slip shall together form the striking points; or, I place the long slip between two other slips, so that both sides or faces of it shall be in action, giving out light at the points nearest to the ends of the two other slips, which two ends together constitute the opposite electrode.

Lamps with *concentric* electrodes admit of being constructed with great compactness and elegance of form. The electrodes and the contrivances for moving them may all be situated *below* the light-point, or be concealed within a pedestal, similar to that of any ordinary table-lamp, thus avoiding all overhanging and shadow-creating appendages; and the "wasting" pencil need not obtrude so far beyond the upper edge of the ring or cone forming the other electrode, as to present any of the unsightly appearances that disfigure the electric-light lamps of the present day, which assume, most generally, a painfully cumbersome and complicated aspect. A not unfrequent feature in them, in addition to the stand or framework, with its complement of screws, coils of wire, and magnets, is a huge projecting bracket, officiating as a lever, and loaded with divers contrivances for its repeated self-adjustment—the whole being, in bulk, sadly disproportioned to the slender pencil of charcoal with the supporting and regulating of which this bracket seems to be commissioned, and presenting a by no means very pleasing contrast to the little but exquisite star of light, solely for whose creation has been contrived all this heavy and complex machinery.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

* See *Lardner's Hand-book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.*

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

J. Murdoch: Stamping metals.—T. Gray and J. Reid: Files and rasps.—W. Huntley Engines worked by steam, air, or fluids.—A. Clark: Regulating and indicating speed of engines.—W. Ireland: Melting iron, &c.—R. Bitten: Ascertaining supply of water to steam-boilers.—T. and H. Banks: Stopping railway trains, &c.—J. Barrans: Steam-boilers.—B. C. Brodie, jun.: Preparing black-lead.—J. C. De Medeiros: Preserving metals from corrosion.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

C. F. Werckshagen, Barmen, Prussia—Improvements in the manufacture of carbonate of soda and potash.

A. M. Massonet, Paris—Improvements in alloys of metals, and of other substances, and also in the application of the same to various useful purposes.

W. Fidding, Strand—Improvements in crushing, drilling, or otherwise treating ores, stone, quartz, or other substances in mining operations, and in the machinery or apparatus connected therewith.

J. Anderson, Auchnagie—Improvements in obtaining motive-power. [valves.

M. Baxter, Glasgow—Improvements in steam-engines and pressure-regulating

E. Simons, Birmingham—Improvements in telegraphing or communicating signals.

H. A. Jowett, Sawley—Improvements in apparatus for heating, which improvements are particularly applicable for generating steam or evaporating solutions, and may be applied for heating purposes generally.

I. Kendrick, Southwark—Improvements in steam-boilers.

W. Dray, Swan-lane—Improved method of driving shafts.

A. E. L. Bellford, Castle-street, Holborn—Improvements in the treatment of bituminous and asphaltic matters, rendering them applicable to various useful purposes.

B. Price, Whitechapel—Improvements in the construction of furnaces or flues of steam-boilers, coppers, and other like vessels for heating or evaporating liquids.

R. Barclay, Montrose—Improvements in rotatory engines for obtaining motive-power, and for transmitting aeriform bodies and fluids. [ways.

R. Walker, Glasgow—Improvements in working and increasing the safety of rail-

T. Smedley, Holywell—Improvements in steam-boilers.

J. Walker, Bow—Improvements in turn-tables used for railway and other purposes.

B. P. Walker, Wolverhampton, and J. Warren, Mile End-road—Improvements in the manufacture of iron. [apparatus.

J. Burch, Crag Hall, near Macclesfield—Improvements in fans, blasts, or blowing

J. R. Napier, Glasgow, and W. J. Macquern Rankine, Lanark—Improvements in engines for developing mechanical power by action of heat on air, and other elastic fluids.

J. Westwood & R. Baillie, Poplar—Improvements in the construction of iron ships.

A. V. Newton, Chancery-lane—Improved mode of manufacturing cast-steel.

A. Parsey, Crescent-place, Burton crescent—Invention of a revolving engine, to be worked by steam air, gases, or water.

NEW SHEARING MACHINE.—Mr. Walter Williams, jun., of West Bromwich, has patented an improvement in machinery for cutting or shearing metals. In Mr. Williams's machine motion is given to a shaft, and thence communicated by screw and toothed wheels to a double throw crank, whereby an alternate or reciprocating motion is given to blades which slide in carriages, and a similar motion in a vertical direction is given to the cutters by means of slots made in them in the form of the letter S, the one rising as the other falls. The vertical position of these cutters is maintained by causing them to work in slides, formed on the one side by bands or straps, and on the other by allowing the end of the cutting jaw to project over the side of the standard. By this arrangement the strain at the cutting point is thrown from the jaw back on to a holster.

NEW ANCHOR.—Mr. Samuel Hunter, of the firm of Hunter and Co., of the Dock Iron-Works, Hartlepool, has recently patented an anchor, the important advantages obtained being an entirely new construction of the palms and stock, thus materially augmenting the holding power; each palm is composed of two planes, formed or fixed inclined to each other and to the arm, so that, it being drawn through the ground, the earth will press from the lower and side edges towards the middle upwards and over the top of the palm, insuring a tendency at every strain to penetrate to deeper ground; and should the anchor drag, its tendency is still to penetrate deeper, the oblique surfaces combining superior penetrating and holding qualities. The stock is composed of plate iron, rivetted and hollow, the form being convex next the arms, and concave on the other side, producing a light but, at the same time, a very strong stock. When on the ground, and being dragged, the lower edge will penetrate the ground, and the earth pass into the concave part, forming an efficient and powerful auxiliary to the arm; but the concavity is of such a depth that the earth readily falls out in weighing the anchor. One of the members of the committee appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to test the relative merits of the anchors exhibited at the Exhibition of Industry, in writing to Mr. Hunter says:—"You appear to have hit upon the good points, and harmonized them in the structure of this important article. I am glad you have preserved the square shank and arms, for on testing the trial anchors at Woolwich, we found Rodgers's and Trotman's to have a decided advantage in strength over the round ones. I trust your anchor will come up to your expectations, which I have no doubt it will."

WHISHAW'S PATENT ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCK.—A new and eminently ingenious application of the magnetic energy developed in a mass of soft iron when a galvanic current is made to circulate continuously about it, has been devised and patented by Mr. Francis Whishaw, a gentleman who, in a long course of years, has distinguished himself as the author of several other valuable inventions. Under the now well-known name of electro-magnetism, this remarkable phenomenon has displayed an extraordinary susceptibility of adaptation to many important uses, of which we have familiar illustrations in every electro-telegraphic arrangement, in those that are intended to maintain a uniform separation of the electrodes in electric lamps, and in those also where an electrical impulse is employed as a maintaining power in clocks, and while the arts are every day presenting some new occasion for its introduction, it is probably destined to supersede the steam-engine as a moving power in machinery of all kinds. We have now to notice a singularly happy application of magnetic force thus produced at will in a direction where it would hardly have been looked for—the construction of locks, or rather, the locking of chambers, safes, strong boxes, and other places in which valuable property or important books are deposited. The invention amounts, in fact, to a new system of locking, because, as will presently be seen, though locks of any construction may be additionally secured by its instrumentality, not one of them is essential to its successful operation, and all necessity for the many elaborate and elegant mechanical arrangements we meet with in patent locks may henceforth be safely dispensed with. Whishaw's patent accomplishes this object in a manner which will be at once obvious to every electrician of the most humble pretensions. In a convenient part of the door-post an electro-magnet is firmly fixed, and in such a position that the doors, when closed, might rest in contact with the surface of its poles. The electro-magnet is usually made in the shape of a horse-shoe, and the current is caused to pass round it by means of a helix of copper wire, previously insulted by a cotton covering. In practice, however, with reference to this particular purpose, the shape of the magnet being immaterial to the result produced, it would be determined by circumstances. The ends of the wire would be conducted to the battery, where each would be screwed to a pole, and in that state of the arrangement, supposing the elements of the battery to be excited, and the iron door of the safe, or an iron armature strongly screwed on inside the door, against the magnet, if the door be of wood, brought within the field of magnetic force, it is evident that the door will be forcibly drawn to the magnet, or locked. If it be desired to unlock the door, it will only be necessary to break the circuit by disconnecting either wire from the battery, by which change, as no current will then be circulating, the iron will lose its magnetic character, and release the door. Freedom, however, will not be restored immediately, as all the magnetism which the iron exhibited under the action of the current does not instantaneously depart. A small partition, usually termed the "residual magnetism," lingers behind for a small interval of time, and then disappears. So effective is the power thus produced, we may mention, that these electro-magnets can be made capable of resisting any force applied to them; and even when magnets of inconsiderable power are employed, the residual magnetism will frequently require considerable force to overcome. Of this we had abundant experience in attempting to open a strong box at Mr. Whishaw's office, in John-street, Adelphi, which, having been fastened in the manner described, was unlocked by breaking the circuit. With the full force of the current in action an enormous mechanical effort must be made in order to open the door, and this might be made of any amount desirable. All danger of picking is at once removed by this plan, for the plain reason that there is nothing to pick. Should it be applied to common locks, where the mechanical obstruction of a bolt is the first defence relied upon, the magnetic action would evidently fortify its security immensely. In such cases, the attractive force would be thrown into such a line in the wards as to resist the power of the picking instrument, and the part upon which the latter would act must for this purpose be made of iron or steel. With regard to the mode in which the invention would be employed practically, it is almost superfluous to offer any observation. It would be necessary, of course, to remove the battery wires from sight by concealing them in the walls or floors, or otherwise, or else they might be cut, and the charm destroyed. The batteries must also be placed in such a situation that it would be impossible to tamper with them, and they must be charged and attended to by a confidential person. This is not imposing any amount of trouble on such functionaries beyond that which their great responsibility induces them at present to take. The ultimate means of locking and unlocking need be in one place only—say, in the desk of the principal, and communicating by wires conducted through the solid wood. For making and breaking circuit there are an infinitude of well-known contrivances, which afford ample means for disguising the manner of proceeding, in case access should ever be had to the spot. The advantages of such an arrangement in prisons, hospitals, warehouses, and other large places of the kind would be very great, and there can be little doubt that in a short time this important invention will form an especial element in their internal arrangements.

IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR THE SEPARATION OF GOLD.—Mr. Marcus Spring has patented an improved amalgamator. A flume is divided into separate compartments by a succession of perpendicular cross-wise partitions, with connected openings between the lower end of the partitions and the bottom of the flume, allowing the ore to be passed from one compartment to another on the surface of the quicksilver. The agitators are worked so as to produce a downward centrifugal pressure upon the surface of the quicksilver, in connection with the necessary agitation for washing the ore and moving it longitudinally in the flume. The centripetal department is furnished with a horizontal revolving table, in combination with a discharging aperture surrounded by a conical inclined plane at the centre. The circular channels are adjusted with openings to secure an irregular spiral passage to the aperture at the centre.

GOLD QUARTZ-CRUSHING—(*From a Correspondent*).—Notwithstanding the favourable accounts that arrive to hand by every mail of the production of gold both in California and Australia, still the several companies formed for the purpose of developing the quartz lodes in those districts give no sign. True, remittances have been received by the Agua Fria Company, but the cost of obtaining the comparatively small quantity which has reached them has not been stated, so that the shareholders might be enabled to know whether they were working at a profit or a loss. The Anglo-Californian Company was first established, under doubtful auspices, in the year 1850: to this we will not allude, but the company may be considered to have been fairly started in the Autumn of 1851. Last September, Sir Henry Huntley obtained possession of the Dicksburg Mine; machinery has long since been sent out, and as yet no returns have been made. Much must be allowed for climateric influences, local disadvantages, and the difficulty of obtaining labour; but it must be allowed that after a lapse of two years at least more than mere reports should be shown. That Colonel Fremont has not acted in a business-like manner in regard to the gold mines, no one will attempt to deny; and it must be acknowledged that the extravagant reports of his wealth and standing, disseminated by his *quasi* agents, and countenanced by him, were the means of extracting a large portion of capital from the pockets of the British public. It is not, however, with the mines in which the colonel is concerned that this deficiency of information is to be observed; in fact, it appears to be the case with all the workings in California under the management of English companies. From time to time we read, in the different American journals, glowing accounts of the success of the miners in the various districts in California, yet our companies, under the guidance of scientific men, with all the appliances of machinery at their command, do nothing. From what does this result?—reports state the badness of the roads; heavy rains, &c., have prevented the prosecution of their workings; yet, although they have capital at their command, they are unable to progress, while the working man, who possesses nothing but his labour, is able to produce gold. Looking at these simple facts, it would appear there must be something radically wrong in the constitution of these associations—that there is gold, there can be no doubt. We have the testimony of Mr. Clement, the superintendent of the Nouveau Monde Company, who stated that he saw the gold cropping out of the quartz as he walked over it. Why then is it, that while so much individual wealth has been gained, that associations in nearly every instance have given no results? It may be urged we have not heard of all the failures that private enterprise has encountered, while all the prizes have been duly chronicled; still, not one company has hitherto, with all their machinery and capital, solved the problem whether gold quartz-crushing is profitable or not. The Ave Maria are waiting for a supply of quartz to be tested in this country; the Alliance will not issue their remaining shares until they see a result from some of the other mines; while the Carsons Creek, which had so much auriferous quartz on the surface, appears to be in a state of quiescence. The shares of the Golden Mountain, which some 18 months since were at from 1 to 1¼ premium, are now at a heavy discount, and the directors propose waiting until the next half-yearly meeting, in January, to watch the "chain of events," and then to decide whether they will proceed or wind up. Such, at the present time, is the position of nearly all the Californian companies; and if we look to those established for the working of mines in Australia, it will be seen they are in no better plight. Two of the companies, the Australian Auriferous, and the Central Australian, have already disappeared from the list, and one, the Australasian, which came out at a heavy premium, comprising, as its direction did, men of colonial influence and standing, has suspended its operations until a result has been attained by some other association. The existence of gold in the quartz veins there has been satisfactorily proved; the statistics of gold dispatched from the colony may be constantly seen by referring to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, yet here as in California, with but one exception, no practical result has been arrived at. That there was an honesty of purpose in the establishment of most of these companies is undoubted; they have had many difficulties to contend with, yet, still dispassionately viewing all the circumstances, something more definite should have been stated to the shareholders than the meagre and unsatisfactory accounts which have hitherto been presented to them. Through the absence of information, the market has been paralysed, and speculation may now be considered totally stagnant in all descriptions of gold mining shares. Though there may be occasionally a small demand for the more accredited ores, yet, generally, they are in bad odour, and this is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the want of energy which has in many instances characterised good adventures, and the total disregard to honesty, which has been the feature of the numberless dubious schemes which in the Autumn of the year 1851 were brought before the notice of the public.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Mr. Thomas Symes Prideaux has patented some improvements in the manufacture of iron. The system employed is to distil coal in retorts, as in the manufacture of gas, and afterwards conveying the product to reverberatory furnaces employed in the manufacture of iron, and burning the same with atmospheric air. The inventor has also an improvement in preparing coke used in the manufacture of iron; he employs lime-water mixed with common salt, or carbonate of soda, instead of simple water, in the process of cooling the heated coke.

IRON CASKS.—Mr. Clare, jun., the patentee of this useful invention, has had them constructed for the purposes of the palm oil trade on the coast of Africa; as they do not absorb, like wood, a great saving in the oil necessarily must accrue. It is calculated that the profits will amount to over 7*l.* per ton. The further advantages to be derived from the use of the metallic casks will be found on referring to our advertising columns.

AN AMERICAN IRON COMPANY.—The following is the statement of last year's business of the Hudson Iron Company, of Hudson, New York, which has just declared its first dividend, of 10 per cent.:—

RESOURCES.	
Real estate (blast-furnace and appurtenances, ore bed and farm, &c.)	$202,115 82
Chattels	5,744 04
Ore-bed lease	8,000 00
Stock for the furnaces	22,362 58
Bills receivable and accounts	64,631 30
Cash	5,892 57
Pig-iron on hand	4,881 00
Total	$313,528 41
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$227,500 00
Bills payable and accounts	38,437 20
Dividend, payable the 15th inst.	22,750 00
Balance, surplus profit	24,841 21
Total	$313,528 41

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—The following table shows the comparative statement of casualities upon the railroads of Great Britain and New York, in proportion to the whole number of persons travelling:—

	Great Britain.	New York.
Passengers killed	1 in 2,785,431	1 in 286,179
Employés killed	1 in 742,797	1 in 134,010
Others killed	1 in 1,392,714	1 in 45,929
Passengers injured	1 in 234,568	1 in 90,739
Employés injured	1 in 1,128,427	1 in 83,603
Others injured	1 in 3,301,823	1 in 79,155
Total killed	1 in 412,685	1 in 43,454
Total injured	1 in 183,406	1 in 28,078
Killed and injured	1 in 126,973	1 in 17,425

NEW METHOD OF COALING STEAM-SHIPS.—A plan has been adopted at the Sheerness dock-yard, by which a considerable saving in labour will be effected in sending the coals into the hold fore and aft, by an ingenious process, invented by Mr. Robert Lawes, the storekeeper, which consists of shifting shoots attached under the hatchways, which can at pleasure and with dispatch be made to convey the coals either forward or aft, starboard or port; so that no trimmers are required in the hold. In addition to this, the coals are eased into the hold on an inclined plane, whereby they retain their size—an object most desirable in such fuel. The *John*, Potter master, from Wales, in discharging, availed herself of a new mode, adopted also by Mr. Robert Lawes, by which the discharge will be expedited quite 40 per cent., and with less labour than heretofore.

IMMENSE MASS OF COPPER.—A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—There is a mass of pure copper in the North American Mine, which was thrown down on the 4th of July, 42 ft. long, 20 ft. high, and 2 ft. thick. Is not this the largest mass of native copper that has ever been discovered?

COPPER SMELTING.

Mr. William Henderson, of Bow Common, has lately taken out a patent for the invention of "improvements in manufacturing sulphuric acid and copper from copper ores, regulus, and matts." The patentee proposes to separate the sulphur from the other matters, and treat it for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and to act upon copper ores and regulus so that they may be converted into copper by more simple processes than hitherto; dividing his copper ores into three distinct classes, and treating each variety differently, according to the per centage of sulphur they may contain. This first class comprises all above 25 per cent. of sulphur, the second all between 10 and 25 per cent., and the third all under 10 per cent. He states the difficulties in the way of manufacturing sulphuric acid in copper ores have been threefold—the first is the high heat by which the greater portion of the sulphur is separated from the copper, would destroy the vitrol chambers; the second, the carbonic acid gas and other gases in combination with the smoke, if they did not injure the chamber, are so great as to necessitate a large quantity of nitrate of soda to neutralize them; and third, a large amount of sulphur is sublimed or changed from the ore, which, if passed into a vitrol chamber in this state, would remain as sulphur, and very much retard the production of sulphuric acid. The first objection he proposes to remove by separating all the available sulphur by calcination at a low heat, and superseding as much as practicable roastings; the second, by removing a certain class of ores without the aid of fuel, and another sort, in close calciners, by causing the smoke and the gases from the ore to pass separately from the furnace; the third, by conveying the gases from the calciners over the kilns in which the ores of the first class are burning by their own power of combustion; by this means all the sulphur that has been sublimed is readily converted into sulphurous acid. The first class of ores he proposes to burn in small cylindrical kilns, after the manner of mundic kilns, they being broken into pieces not larger than a goose's egg; this mode of calcination, we may observe, in round or square kilns, dry built, is universally used in Sweden and Norway. In these countries where fuel is cheap, about 4 fms. of wood is sufficient to calcine from 80 to 100 tons of ore; the sulphur obtained from them is, however, put to no practical use. The second class are calcined in closer furnaces; and the third, with the calcined ores of the first and second class, are likewise smelted for regulus. The whole of these are to be crushed fine enough to pass through an eight-hole sieve. We shall not enter into further detail of Mr. Henderson's patent, as a great portion of it, as he candidly admits, is known before. That by it he may obtain sulphuric acid in an easier method than that at present employed is possible, but it is questionable whether it would be at a less cost.

The simple fact of dividing the ores into three classes would of itself show the increased amount of labour that must accrue, and this would likewise be the case in the tedious operations which would have to be carried on through the smelting-works. The admixture of silex to form a silicate of iron in the slag would likewise cause an extra expense, and it is problematical whether the sulphuric acid so obtained would repay the cost of its production. Many improvements which are found to work well theoretically, when practically tried are found wanting. We by no means infer that this is the case in the present instance, but looking at the number of patents that have been issued for improvements in copper ores, and the few that have been practically useful, we are inclined to suspend our judgment until some positive results are attained. Lately we have seen the project of a German, who proposes to obtain at a profitable rate the copper from ores of ½ per cent.

DEPOSITING ALLOYS OF METALS.

[Specification of patent granted to Messrs. Timothy Morris, of Birmingham, and William Johnson, of Washwood Heath, near Birmingham, for improvements in depositing alloys of metals.]

This invention consists in the employment of solutions composed of cyanide of potassium and carbonate of ammonia, to which are added cyanides, carbonates, and other compounds of metals, in proportions according to the amount of deposit required to be made.

In order that the invention may be fully understood and carried into effect, the patentees proceed to describe the means pursued by them as follows:—These improvements consist in the employment of solutions composed of carbonate of ammonia (the carbonate of ammonia of commerce or the sesqui-carbonate of ammonia of chemists) and cyanide of potassium, to which are added carbonates, cyanides, or other compounds of metals, in various proportions. For the well-known alloy, brass, carbonate of ammonia and cyanide of potassium are used in the following proportions:—viz., to each or every gallon of water are added 1 lb. of carbonate of ammonia, 1 lb. of cyanide of potassium, 2 ozs. of cyanide of copper and 1 oz. of cyanide of zinc: these proportions may be varied to a considerable extent. Or the patentees take the before-named solution of carbonate of ammonia and cyanide of potassium, in the proportion of 1 lb. of each to one gallon of water; and they take a large sheet of brass of the desired quality, and make it the anode or positive electrode, in the aforesaid solution, of a powerful galvanic battery or magneto-electric machine, and a small piece of metal, and make it the cathode or negative electrode, from which hydrogen must be freely evolved. This operation is continued till the solution has taken up a sufficient quantity of the brass to produce a regulus deposit. The solution may be used cold; but it is desirable, in many cases, to heat it (according to the nature of the article or articles to be deposited upon) up to 212° Fahr. For wrought or fancy work, about 160° Fahr. will give excellent results. The galvanic battery, or magneto-electric machine, must be capable of evolving hydrogen freely from the cathode or negative electrode, or article attached thereto. It is preferred to have a large anode or positive electrode, as this favours the evolution of hydrogen. The article or articles, treated as before described, will immediately become coated with brass: by continuing the process any desired thickness may be obtained. Should the copper have a tendency to come down in a greater proportion than is desired, which may be known by the deposit assuming too red an appearance, it is corrected by the addition of carbonate of ammonia, or by a reduction of temperature, when the solution is heated. Should the zinc have a tendency to come down in too great a proportion, which may be seen by the deposit being too pale in its appearance, this is corrected by the addition of cyanide of potassium, or by an increase of temperature.

The alloy, German silver, is deposited by means of a solution consisting of carbonate of ammonia and cyanide of potassium (in the proportions previously given for the brass), and cyanides or other compounds of nickel, copper, and zinc, in the requisite proportions to constitute German silver: it is, however, preferred to make the solution by means of the galvanic battery or magneto-electric machine, as above described for brass. Should the copper of the German silver come down in too great a proportion, this is corrected by adding carbonate of ammonia, which brings down the zinc more freely; and should it be necessary to bring down the copper in greater quantity, cyanide of potassium is added—such treatment being similar to that of the brass before described.

The solutions for the alloys of gold, silver, and other alloys of metals, are made in the same manner as above stated, by employing anodes of the alloy or alloys to be deposited; or by adding to the solutions the carbonates, cyanides, or other compounds, in the proportions forming the various alloys; always using, in depositing, an anode of the required alloy. These solutions are subject to the same treatment and control as those of the brass and German silver before described.

The patentees claim the combination of the carbonate of ammonia, before named, or other carbonates of ammonia and cyanide of potassium, as the ingredients for their solutions for depositing alloys of metals.

PREVENTION OF THE DEPOSIT IN STEAM BOILERS.—Referring to the plan for this object, as proposed by Mr. Ira Hill, Mr. J. Bevan, of the Bellfield Print Works, Rochdale, in the Glasgow *Practical Mechanic's Journal*, says—"I can vouch for the value of the preventive, having practised a similar method for some years with perfect success. Our water here, when used clean from the reservoirs, deposits a very fine coating of sulphate of lime. A few years ago we put up a new steam-engine, and this caused us to make entirely new arrangements for our boiler-water supply. We then took the water from the clean reservoir, as well as from some catch-water, after being used for washing prints. This washing-water was, of course, more or less charged with colouring matter or dye drugs, such as madder, sumach, logwood, and quercitron bark; and we now find, after using this coloured water for several years, that the boilers are as free from deposit, and as beautifully clean, as the first day of working; in fact, I think they are now in better order than, ever, as the plates are quite smooth and black. Of course, we require to blow off and clean from time to time as a flocky precipitate forms in the boiler bottom; but this is easily swept out with a common broom. This deposit is, I presume, a partly chemical and partly mechanical combination of the colouring matter, with sulphate of lime. I was led to this idea from having some years ago pumped up the wash-wheel water from the dye house, and mixed it with a mineral water pumped from a coal mine, expecting to improve the quality by the mixture; the water was afterwards filtered. I was glad to find a marked improvement from this combination of the two impure waters—the one charged with colour, and the other with sulphate of iron and sulphate of lime. There was an immense deposit in the reservoir, where the mixture was left to settle."

THE METAL TRADE.

From the Board of Trade Returns, just issued, we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom in the month ending the 5th of July, as compared with the corresponding period of the two previous years:—

Metals.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Iron, Pig	tons	22,277	28,726	39,820
Bar, bolt, and rod	,,	50,021	57,007	57,664
Wire	,,	377	470	816
Cast	,,	2,961	6,120	5,317
Wrought of all sorts	,,	13,141	13,754	15,118
Steel, unwrought	,,	909	1,131	1,541
Copper, in bricks and pigs	cwts.	10,372	11,815	3,799
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)	,,	17,986	15,779	12,094
Wrought of other sorts	,,	1,507	3,029	1,370
Brass of all sorts	,,	1,627	2,144	813
Lead	tons	1,936	2,484	1,155
Tin, unwrought	cwts.	832	2,628	1,028
Tin-plates	value	£79,510	£89,829	£47,538

The total declared value of the exports of the above descriptions of metals is as follows:—

	For the month.	For six months.
1853	£1,087,459	£6,719,695
1852	910,589	4,562,544
1851	830,665	4,661,110

On the month, we have here an increase of 176,870l., or 19 per cent., and 2,157,151l., or 47l. per cent. on the half-year. This extraordinary increase, it will be seen, is still mainly owing to the augmented exports of iron, for railway and other purposes, to America, the continent, and other parts of the world.

The month's exports of metals of foreign and colonial origin are thus stated:—

Metals.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	4182	2825	853
Iron, in bars, unwrought	tons	548	456	1038
Steel, unwrought	,,	16	88	19
Lead, pig and sheet	,,	500	276	63
Spelter	,,	210	770	1278
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwts.	96	109	137
Quicksilver	lbs.	59,901	60,204	176,225

This table shows a decrease in copper and an increase in iron and spelter. Tin also shows an upward tendency.

The returns of imports for the month ending July 5 are subjoined:—

Metals.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Copper ore and regulus	tons	2802	5421	3087
Copper, unwrought and part wrought	cwts.	18790	13455	7054
Iron in bars, unwrought	tons	3053	2581	4911
Steel, unwrought	,,	54	44	71
Lead, pig and sheet	,,	1303	1633	1413
Spelter	,,	2723	1471	4535
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	cwts.	2396	9592	4232
Quicksilver	lbs.	12,561	—	431,523

Of neither copper nor copper ores have the month's imports been large: and there appears no probability of the market for copper being damaged by any unusual foreign or colonial supplies. Iron, however, is being more largely introduced at present prices.

THE COAL TRADE.

The following is a statement of the delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of July:—

	Ships.	Tons.		Ships.	Tons.
Newcastle	280	84,373	Scotch	5	1,071
Sunderland	155	44,620	Welsh	13	3,091
Seaham	105	24,574	Yorkshire, &c.	20	1,400
Hartlepool & West Hart.	157	43,255	Small coal and cinders	17	4,306
Stock., Middlesbro', &c.	48	11,303			
Blyth	35	7,139	Total	835	225,132

Coals brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1853 ..... Tons 44,564¼

Coals brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1853 ..... 928½

Coals brought within the London district on common roads, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of July, 1853 28

Comparative Statement of 1852 and 1853.

Imported from 1st January to 31st July, 1852	Ships	7113	1,960,007 tons
Imported from 1st January to 31st July, 1853	,,	7032	1,961,783 ,,
Decrease of ships and increase of tons		81	1,776

THE RAILWAY COAL TRADE.

Monthly statement of coal and coke brought by railway and canal within the London district, during the month ending July:—

Railways.	Tons cwt.	Railways.	Tons cwt.
Great Northern	27,590 8	South-Eastern	709 9
North-Western	10,122 7	Great Western	681 15
Eastern Counties	5,450 10		

Total by railway in July, 1853	44,564 7
Coals by railway in July, 1852	22,438 4
Coals by canal in July, 1852	1,930 0

Comparative Statement of 1852 and 1853.

Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st July, 1853	340,926 3
Coals by railway from 1st January to 31st July, 1852	201,824 19
Increase in the year 1853—railways	139,101 4
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st July, 1852	21,567 0
Coals by canals from 1st January to 31st July, 1853	11,250 10
Decrease in the year 1853—canals	10,316 10

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—LAMPS AND CANDLES.

EXPENSES ON SAFETY LAMPS.

To maintain and keep in good repair a sufficient number of safety lamps, to work 100,000 tons per annum:—

220 lamps in daily use on 300 workings days per annum, 1050 gallons of oil, at an average of 2s. 10d. per gallon	£148 5 0
60 new lamps per annum, at 6s. 3d.	18 15 0
70 lbs. of fine cotton, at 1s. 4d. per lb.	4 13 4
Wire gauze, wire for poles, solder, tools, &c.	10 0 0
Wages: to oiling, trimming, and keeping the same in good repair, at 12s. per week	31 4 0
To locking lamps underground, 300 at 6d.	7 10 0
Total	£220 7 4
Cost of each light per day	0·80d.

EXPENSES ON CANDLES.

To maintain 200 lights per day: 180 workmen, averaging 10 hours per day, using six candles each, of 30 to the pound; 40 boys averaging 12 hours per day, using seven candles each, of 30 to the pound, equal to 45¼ per day, at 6d. per pound, by allowing 300 working days per annum	£340 0 0
Wages to one man for taking charge of these candles, and serving them out, at 12s. per week	31 4 0
Total	£371 4 0
Cost of each light per day	1·34d.

—W. GRAY: *Morfa Colliery.*

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY.—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above mine, held at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, the 9th August inst., WM. GARNER, Esq., in the chair,

It was unanimously resolved:—

That a Special General Meeting be convened for Friday, the 19th of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolution:—"That any special general meeting of shareholders shall have power to make a call, or calls, to discharge existing liabilities, as also to provide for the estimated current expenditure of the company. To declare forfeited any share or shares upon which any previous call shall not have been paid within 21 days after payment of the same shall have been duly demanded by the secretary; or, in case the residence of a shareholder is unknown, a public advertisement in the *Mining Journal* shall be taken to be, and be, a demand. To determine the number of shares in the mine from time to time, as shares may become forfeited from non-payment of calls; to change the name of the undertaking; and to re-model or abandon it, if they shall deem it expedient to do so." Also, to submit a proposition for a further call of 2s. 6d. per share, and other business.

WILLIAM LELEAN, Sec.

Offices, 76, King William-street, London, August 10, 1853.

TREWORLIS AND TRENITHICK MINING COMPANY.—At a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this company, held (pursuant to adjournment) at the offices, 7, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Thursday, the 28th of July, — GORDON, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved:—

That the transfers by Capt. Burgan to Messrs. Gordon, Ford, and Anderson, be received and registered in the cost-book.

That the report of a committee, on certain accounts, be rejected.

That the deed of the company be produced to the meeting by the secretary, and that in the event of his refusal to comply with such resolution he be dealt with according to legal usage in such cases immediately.

That the secretary request the payment of the arrears of calls within seven days, after which time the defaulters be proceeded against by forfeiture of shares or legal process.

That the cost accounts for the months of April, May, and June last be passed.

That the resignation tendered by Mr. Fox of his services as secretary be accepted.

That a copy of the accounts and resolutions passed by the meeting be printed and circulated among the adventurers.

At a meeting held at the above offices (pursuant to adjournment) on Wednesday, the 10th August, FRANCIS FORD, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved:—

That the minutes of the last meeting be confirmed.

That Mr. Beale be requested to act as secretary to the mine, *pro tempore*.

That all papers, documents, books, the lease, and other property of the company be given up to Mr. Beale, Three King-court, Lombard-street, by Mr. Fox, on application.

That a call of 2s. 6d. per share be now made; such call to be payable on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at the London and County Bank, London.

That the next meeting of the company be held at the George and Vulture, on the 26th Aug., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

That Mr. Beale act as secretary after the 20th Aug. F. FORD, Chairman.

DUIN WATER MAATSCHAPPY (AMSTERDAM HILL WATER COMPANY).—TO BOILER MAKERS AND TANK MANUFACTURERS.—TENDERS are required for the CONSTRUCTION of a WROUGHT-IRON TANK, of ⅜ inch plate Staffordshire iron, to contain about 500,000 gallons, to be erected in the vicinity of Amsterdam. The plates to be flattened, punched, and shipped, in quantities of not less than 25 tons. The whole to be completed at Amsterdam within four months from the date of the order. The plans and specification can be seen at the company's office, 18, Cannon-street, London, on and after the 24th inst.

By order of the Board, EDW. WM. EDDIS, Sec.

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, in the City of London, on Monday, the 15th day of August instant, at One o'clock precisely, for the following purposes, viz.:—

To receive a report, to be submitted by the trustees appointed by the shareholders, together with an account of their receipts and payments since the last meeting; and to pass the same.

To approve of the Statutes of the new company (Société en Commandite), formed under the contracts of sale of the 25th of June and the 1st of July, 1850. To elect a director from the body of the English shareholders to serve in the new company, in the place of the late Mr. W. A. Wilkinson, deceased. To consider and approve of a scheme prepared by the trustees for exchanging the shares in the old company, *pro rata*, for a certain number of paid-up shares in the new company, and to authorise the trustees to carry the same into effect. To consider and approve of a deed of release, in reference to such exchange of shares, and to pass such other resolutions as may be deemed necessary in relation to the affairs of the old and new companies.

And notice is hereby further given, that the holders of shares in the Asturian Mining Company, on which £15 and upwards have been paid-up, are required to deposit with the secretary, on or before the 12th day of August inst., at the offices of Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, 25, Throgmorton-street, London, the solicitors to the company, their respective certificates of shares, in order that the same may be verified.

By order, KENNETH MACKENZIE, Sec.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1853.

THE NASSAU COPPER MINING COMPANY,
On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."
Capital £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment.
(With power to increase, by vote of a General Meeting of Shareholders, to £100,000.)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

J. D. BARRY, Esq., Director of the Paris and Bordeaux Railway, 58, Brompton-sq.
JAMES FORD, Esq., The Shrubbery, Tottenham.
F. HAGEN, Esq., Cologne.
Prof. SEMPER, Metal Department, Marlborough House.
GEORGE SEARBY, Esq., Pimlico.

BANKERS—Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave, and Co., Threadneedle-street.
BROKER—John Smith, Esq., Shorter's-court.
SECRETARY—Mr. R. Watson.
OFFICES,—No. 11, BUCKLERSBURY.

REPORT ON THE MINES, NEW CONSTANCE AND OLD CONSTANCE, NEAR DILLENBURG, IN THE DUCHY OF NASSAU.

By the Government Engineer, M. Dannenberg.

1. The mine, New Constance, lies little more than a mile from the village of Oberscheld, and three and a half miles from Dillenburg. The country is here composed of greenstone and shalestone; the greenstone and shalestone contain the richest copper lodes, which form numerous junctions in those strata. The lodes are all good, and vary in breadth from some inches to three feet.—2. The mine, Old Constance, lies two and a half miles from Oberscheld, and five miles from Dillenburg. It came into the hands of the German Mining Company, and was abandoned by them when they restricted their operations to one point, although they had cut the lode, and taken from it a large quantity of rich ore. On comparing the nature of these mines with the mines to which the German Mining Company was obliged to restrict its operations, the greatest resemblance is observable. But the lodes in the Old and New Constance are more distinctly marked than in the others, which gives a promise of equal, if not of superior richness. They are also more numerous, and amongst them three main lodes have been proved above the present deep adit. The experience of the neighbourhood proves that the lodes improve in richness as the workings go deeper, and in the mines of the Company above-mentioned several new lodes, the existence of which was not known, were cut at forty fathoms below the surface. The outlay required to make the New Constance profitable, will consist in repairs of the water-wheel, amounting to about £90, and perhaps as much more for driving as far as the main lode. For the Old Constance a steam-engine will be required, which will, with the building, cost £500. With this expenditure, exclusive, as has been said, of the cost of management, the two main lodes may be cut 10 fathoms below the present adit level. This report was drawn up by special request, by the undersigned,

C. DANNENBERG, Official Mining Engineer at Dillenburg.

REPORT ON THE COPPER MINE ROOS, NEAR SIEGEN,
By Captain W. Rempry, mining engineer.

April 8, 1853.—At 30 fathoms the cross-cut has laid open a vein bearing grey and red copper ore of a very rich per centage. The vein has only been followed a few fathoms, but shows ore over head and under foot in the adit now driving. On the bank lay a heap of this ore likely to produce about 5 tons of dressed ore. This mine must be acknowledged to hold out a very encouraging prospect from the little that has been done upon the veins, and the more so, that, from its elevated position, it is easily unwatered.

WILLIAM REMPRY.

The committee desire to direct the attention of capitalists to the following assay of the copper extracted from the company's mines, showing that the specimens contain the remarkably high proportion of 66½ per cent. of pure copper, consequently, it is probable a large return upon capital invested will be realised:—

ASSAY OF THE ORE OF ROOS.

City School of Chemistry and Assay-office, 1, Sun-st., Bishopsgate-st., April 14, 1853.

This is to certify that I have examined a sample, marked for "silver and copper," sent by Mr. Banfield, and find it contains 16 ozs. 6 dwts. 16 grs. of fine silver per ton of 20 cwts., and 66½ per cent. of copper. JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Committee of the Nassau Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in this company, and I agree to accept them, or any less number, and pay for such share allotted, at the time specified in the letter of allotment. Dated this day of , 1853.

Name in full .....
Occupation .....
Residence .....
Referee's name .....
Residence .....

Prospectuses, containing full reports, may be obtained from John Smith, Esq., 3, Shorter's-court, Threadneedle-street, to whom applications for shares can still be made.

THE NASSAU COPPER MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after TUESDAY, the 23d August, 1853.

By order, ROBERT WATSON, Secretary.

11, Bucklersbury, August 12, 1853.

RHENISH CHARCOAL, IRON, AND STEEL COMPANY.—This company has its seat at Mudersbach, in Rhenish Prussia, and is formed under the Prussian law "en Commandite." Under this form of association the *gerant*, or general manager, is the sole person responsible for the acts or obligations of the association. The liability of each individual shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, 10s. to be deposited on allotment, and issued in scrip of 10 shares each.

With power to increase to £100,000, as the works become extended.

CONSEIL DE SURVEILLANCE.

Sir EDWARD GRAHAM, Bart., the Admiralty; and Esk, Cumberland.
J. D. BARRY, Esq., one of the English directors of the Paris and Orleans Railway, with its Extensions, London and Paris.
W. CLARKE, Esq., 33, Bloomsbury-square.
M. FEIST, Esq., Frankfort-on-Maine.
GEORGE NEWMAN, Esq., Cold Harbour-park, Tonbridge.
R. A. ROBINSON, Esq., C.E., 18, Cannon-street; and St. George's-road, Eccleston-square, London.
M. B. WOLF, Esq., Dusseldorf.

GERANT, OR GENERAL MANAGER—M. B. Wolf, Esq., Dusseldorf.
BANKERS—Messrs. Martin and Co., Lombard-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—T. Macdougall Smith, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., 1, Chapel-place, Duke-street, Westminster.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Stafford, Gee, and Stafford, 13, Buckingham-street, Strand.
BROKERS.
London—Messrs. Edward and Alfred Whitmore, 17, Change-alley.
Glasgow—Alexander Black, Esq.
Sheffield—Messrs. Ebenezer Smith and Son.
SECRETARY—Mr. John Stafford.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 11, BUCKLERSBURY.

The object of this company is to develope more perfectly the great mineral resources of the districts of Siegen and Sayn, on the right bank of the Rhine. The nature and qualities of the ores obtained from these mines is matter of notority throughout Europe.

The whole of this valuable and extensive property, including the "plant" at the works, has been purchased for the company for the sum of £31,000, of which only £500 is to be paid in cash, and £20,500 in paid-up shares of the company. The royalty is only 1-20th of the gross produce in three of the mines, and 1-20th of the nett profits in the fourth of them.

From the whole of these mines it has been calculated that a supply of ore, sufficient to furnish an annual yield of several thousand tons of charcoal iron, of superior quality, can be obtained.

Where cobalt occurs in the iron veins it will yield an extra profit. One mine near Siegen has yielded as much as £3000 per annum profit on its iron and cobalt ores.

Few enterprises promise more regular and continuous profit than this, which is founded on a solid basis of calculation—viz., on the capability of production for centuries to come of a material, the market for which is rapidly extending, and must continue to increase in proportion to the extension of the use of machinery by sea and land.

The operations of the company may commence immediately in mining, and the puddling hammers may be in work during the summer, so that dividends will be obtainable within a few months, and the desirability of extending operations by the acquisition of new works may be fully ascertained in the course of the year.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Conseil de Surveillance of the Rhenish Charcoal Iron and Steel Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above undertaking, and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the sum of 10s. on each share allotted, at the time to be specified in your letter of allotment, and the further sum of 10s. when called for.

Dated this day of 185 Name in full .....
Residence .....
Occupation .....
Referee's name .....

Applications for shares to be made to the brokers, or the Company's offices, 11, Bucklersbury, where prospectuses may be had.—July, 1853.

RHENISH CHARCOAL, IRON, AND STEEL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY (this day), the 13th August, 1853.

By order, JOHN STAFFORD, Secretary.

11, Bucklersbury, August 6, 1853.

CASTLE SLATE QUARRY.—This quarry is now in FULL OPERATION, giving employment to 50 hands; and SLATES of the best possible quality are being MANUFACTURED, and will shortly be ready for shipment. Parties desirous of taking up the few remaining shares are requested to make immediate application to the secretary, G. Hadley, Esq., at the offices of the company, No. 8, Old Jewry, where reports of geologists, the superintendent of the quarry, and others practically acquainted with slate, as also prospectuses, may be had, and specimens of the slate seen. Applications for shares may be also made to F. J. Haggard, Esq., No. 2, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; or Messrs. Ballantine and Read, No. 4, Austinfriars. 63

MACHNO SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY,
NEAR FESTINIOG, NORTH WALES. 64

The Directors of the above company beg to call the attention of architects, slate-workers, builders, and others, to the great SUPERIORITY of their SLABS over those of any other quarry in the United Kingdom. They are of a beautiful and uniform colour, entirely free from sulphur, harden on exposure to the atmosphere, easily worked, and, from the nature of the vein, may be obtained of almost any size, and have lately been extensively used in the construction of slate houses for exportation to Australia. The directors can strongly recommend the roofing-slates for the excellence of their colour, durability, and the absence of that brittleness so common in the generality of Welsh slates. A reference will be required in all cases with the first order.—J. Swinton Spooner, Beaver Grove, near Llanrwst, North Wales, manager.

TREGONEBRIS AND CARNEBONE FATWORK TIN MINING COMPANY, WENDRON, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.
To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."
In 15,000 parts or shares of £1 each, to be paid upon allotment. 65

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
C. R. THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester House, Old Broad-street.
W. E. TUKE, Esq., 25, Great Tower-street.
P. W. CARTER, Esq., 13, Basinghall-street.
(With power to add to their number.)

MINING BROKERS—B. B. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-Court, Old Broad-street; George Spratley, Esq., 2, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street.
MANAGER AT THE MINES—Capt. James Crase.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—33, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the valuable tin lodes contained in a sett of large area, held under a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall, for a term of twenty-one years from June, 1852, in the well-known mining district of Wendron, county of Cornwall, at 1-15th dues. The mines are bounded on the west by Wheal Lovel, on the north-west by Wendron Consols, and on the north by Porkellis United Mines. There are six lodes on the Tregonebris sett, and which are very rich and productive. The Fatwork Mines are about 250 fms. south-east of Tregonebris. There are two lodes in this sett within a short distance of each other, known to be very productive, from which they take their name—Fatwork lodes. There are also several other lodes in this sett.

The mines have been inspected by Capt. William Teague, manager of the Porkellis United Mine, and by Capt. James Crase, manager of the Gwallen Mine.

Prospectuses may be had, and application for shares made, at the offices of the company, where a plan of the property and the original reports can be seen; and also at the brokers, George Spratley, Esq., 2, Winchester-buildings, Great Winchester-street; and to B. P. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

THE OLD TREWETHER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.
Conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM." 66

This company is divided into 10,000 shares, upon each of which the sum of £1 is to be paid upon allotment.

These mines, containing silver-lead, copper, antimony, and manganese, are situated in the parish of Endellion, in the county of Cornwall, and are held under leases for 21 years, at 1-16th dues.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
JAMES P. ANSTICE, Esq., Park-crescent, Stockwell.
EDWARD BROOKS, Esq., St. John's-wood.
CHARLES HEATON, Esq., Lime-street.
JOHN HARVIG, Esq., Elm-grove, Hammersmith.
OSMUND LEWIS, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
FRANCIS MOORE, Esq., Kennington-terrace.
(With power to increase the number to eight.)

BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey and Co., Fenchurch-street.
SOLICITOR—John Stevenson, Esq., 25, Gracechurch-street.
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE MINES—Capt. William Verran.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—1, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON.

The present company has been formed for working the Old Trewether Mines, and also those which were known as the Wheal Thomas, situate at Port Isaac, as well as the setts upon the estates of Tresungus, Vennies, and Trecore, in the parish of Endellion, in the county of Cornwall, with additional grants connected therewith.

The setts of these mines extend over a surface of about 1000 acres, as shown in an accompanying map, and contain antimony, copper, and silver-lead in great abundance, and of a very rich description.

The principal antimony lode runs nearly north and south through the entire length of the sett; the Wheal Thomas lode runs nearly east and west; and the silver-lead lodes at Port Gavern, being counter lodes, run south-east and north-west, intersecting the whole of the other lodes at a depth of 50 fms.

Five lodes have been already worked upon, and two others partially opened. The principal lode is the great antimony lode, which was worked many years since, and produced antimony ore to the amount of £72,000, at a profit of £50,000; the whole of which was realised in the course of two years. The extent of working on this lode is only 30 fathoms from surface, and stoped downwards, north and south of the shaft, about 50 fms. in length. At that period no steam-engine was on the mine, and the operations were carried on only in the summer months, by the aid of a horse-whim. During these limited workings, six men in the course of six months raised antimony ore which realised a profit of £6000. The adventurers, after incurring considerable expenditure in continuing the deep adit, experienced great difficulties, in consequence of failing to make arrangements with the owners of some intervening ground, who required an exorbitant sum to pass through their lands. Application was afterwards made to the lord of the manor for a renewed lease upon more liberal terms, the dues being then one-seventh, but it being refused, and the whole of the works filling with water, owing to an extraordinary flood, the mine was then abandoned. About four years since four adventurers took up the sett, and expended upwards of £700 upon the mine, but discontinued working in consequence of the death of the principal party, and the continuance of the difficulties with the proprietors of the ground above referred to. Satisfactory arrangements have, however, now been made with the various owners of these lands, and the company can, therefore, now complete the old workings as formerly proposed.

The deep adit, which has been extended to 143 fms., will, on completion, unwater the mine at a depth of 30 fms., and thus allow the operations to be continued upon the great antimony lode. The result can soon be obtained, as only about 35 fms. of the adit have to be driven to effect a junction with the old mine. The shallow or 8 fm. adit, having three shafts, has been completed to the old workings, and is about 74 fathoms in length, thus decreasing the water to that level, and securing the deep shafts in preparation for fixing the pumps.

The ore formerly raised from the old Trewether lode produced 75 per cent. of antimony.

Wheal Thomas is about 400 fms. north of Trewether Old Antimony Mine; a lode has been cut running east and west, and drove upon into the hill about 70 fms.; the lode varies from three to six feet in width, composed of arsenical iron pyrites, with spar, intermixed with copper and lead. This lode, when driven 30 fms. further to hill, will intersect two other counter lodes, which are seen at surface, and have been sunk upon about 6 fms.; and about 20 fms. further east of these two lodes is the run of the Old Trewether antimony lode, from south to north, through the sett; the hill where these lodes intersect is from 40 to 50 fms. in height, and the Wheal Thomas adit is 70 feet below the Old Trewether deep adit, the water from which will give a fall, at Wheal Thomas, of 60 feet for water-wheels there.

At Port Gavern is a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of iron pyrites throughout, spotted with lead, which has been driven 30 fms. into the hill, being a counter lode running about north-west to south east, which will intersect all the others. An adit can be brought in on this lode 7 fms. deeper than Wheal Thomas adit.

Port Gavern being the shipping place for the Delabole Slate Quarries, all supplies for the mine can be received there, and the ores shipped also at Port Isaac; and a considerable stream of water running into Port Gavern can be made available for reducing the antimony ore into a regulus fit for the market, and for working any other machinery the mines may require. Coals can be obtained at 10s. 6d. per ton, and timber for the purposes of the mine can also be had cheap, in consequence of the great facility of water carriage. These circumstances cannot fail to enhance considerably the value of the property of the company.

Upwards of £20,000 have been expended upon the various works on the mine, which, to a great extent, will be available for the future operations of the company.

All the deep and shallow adits have just been opened, and are now dry, and their entrances secured and fully completed; 700 fms. of adits have been driven and are now open, and eight shafts have been sunk, two of which are 30 fms. each in depth.

Arrangements have been made with the present owners of the property to purchase the same for £5000, being £4500 in paid-up shares of £1 each, and £500 in cash.

A lease has been obtained from the Right Honourable the Earl of Portescue and Viscount Ebrington, for 21 years, at 1-16th dues. A lease has also been granted by the trustees of the adjoining estates of Tresungus and Vennies for 21 years at the same amount of dues; and like terms have been made with the owners of the adjoining setts.

The value of the ore from the Old Trewether lodes has long been acknowledged, and as a proof of the same the trustees of the British Museum, in the year 1835, purchased for £1600 various specimens of the silver-lead, antimony, and copper ore, the production of these mines, which can be seen in the mineralogical department of that institution.

This company is divided into 10,000 shares, upon each of which the sum of £1 is to be paid upon allotment; but only 3500 shares, in addition to those constituting the purchase money, will be issued at present, as it is believed that that amount will more than ample to complete the present workings, and secure a remunerative return. It has been satisfactorily proved by some of the men who were formerly employed, that at the period of the water breaking into the mine about 35 tons of antimony ore were ready to be brought to surface; but the workmen were compelled hastily to abandon it, as well as all their tools, which will be found and rendered available when the shaft has been cleared, which can be effected within a fortnight after a 20-horse power portable steam-engine has been set to work. This ore will produce 75 per cent. of the regulus of antimony, which, at the present market price of that metal, will realise about £1000. The remaining 3000 shares will form a reserve fund for working the additional setts which have been obtained, and will be issued at a premium of £3 upon each share, the full amount of which will be carried to the credit of the company.

Specimens of the antimony ores have been assayed by T. H. Henry, Esq., F.R.S., and also by Thomas Rowlandson, Esq., which return an average of 75 per cent. of metal. A sample from the 8 fm. silver-lead lode has also been assayed by the former gentleman, when the following results were shown,—73 per cent. of lead, 9 per cent. of antimony, and 5 ozs. of silver to the ton. At Wheal Thomas a very rich silver-lead lode will be cut by extending the 40 fm. adit about 7 or 8 fms. The ore from this lode, often during former workings from the old adit on the coast near Port Isaac, realised from 200 to 300 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Applications for the unallotted shares, accompanied by satisfactory references, may be made in the usual form, to the committee of management, at the offices of the company, No. 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London.

NINE THOUSAND POUNDS READY to be ADVANCED at FIVE PER CENT. per annum, upon RAILWAY SHARES and FOREIGN STOCKS. Also, ONE THOUSAND POUNDS upon DIVIDEND-PAYING MINING SHARES, on moderate terms. BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS BOUGHT and SOLD at the current market prices, free of broker's charge for commission.—Apply to E. H. TRIPP, stock and share dealer, 4, Castle-court, Birchin-lane. 67

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.—ON SALE, all those extensive COPPER and LEAD MINES, situate near Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire, North Wales, called LLIWEDD MAUR, BWLCH-Y-MWLCHAN. These mines are in operation, where several tons of copper ore can be viewed on the banks. Lead ore has been discovered in three places; also a rock of HONE STONE of superior quality. This property comprises a surface of about 1100 acres, and 200 men can be employed on copper ore in sight. To persons of capital, a more desirable investment can seldom be met with.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. John Sammers, Rose Cottage, Abergele, North Wales. 68

GERMANY.—FOR SALE, a COPPER MINE, near Marburg and Giessen (Hesse).—Apply to Frederick Pillot and Co., No. 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus. 69

TO MINING COMPANIES.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, a valuable LEAD MINE, situated in the North of Ireland, county Monaghan. The said mine is in full working order, a considerable quantity of ore having been raised.—Letters, pre-paid, addressed to the proprietor, John J. McClelland, Esq., Royal Arcade Hotel, College-green, Dublin, will be attended to. 70

WANTED,—For a Mine near Lezant, a SUPERINTENDING AGENT, who will be required to frequently inspect the mine, and superintend the operations.—Apply, with testimonials, and stating terms, addressed to "W. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London. 71

TO COAL PROPRIETORS.—A person of considerable experience as MINING AGENT and SURVEYOR is in WANT of a SITUATION. Satisfactory references will be given.—Apply to "A. B.," at the Stamp Office, Workington, August 10, 1853. 72

STEAM-ENGINES AND SUGAR MILL FOR SALE.—Six, Nine, Twelve, Fifteen, and Twenty-horse power ENGINES; and 24-in. HORIZONTAL SUGAR MILL.—Apply to Burnett Brothers, Spring-gardens Engine-works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 73

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 20th day of August inst., NEW CERTIFICATES for ONE or FIVE SHARES, at the option of the holder, with DIVIDEND-WARRANTS ATTACHED, will be ISSUED to the proprietors at the company's office, No. 8, Tokenhouse-yard, in lieu of the existing Five-Share Certificates, from which the Dividend-Warrants have been used.

Forms for claiming the new Certificates may be had at the company's office, which must be left eight clear days previous to the issue of the certificates.

JOHN HOCKIN, Sec.

St. John Del Rey Company's Office, 8, Tokenhouse-yard, August 8, 1853. 74

CUBERT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in these mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, 77, King William-street, City, on Monday, 22d August, 1853, at One o'clock precisely. JAMES BARTLETT TRUSCOTT, Sec.

August 11, 1853. 75

EAST HERLAND MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 1, Three King-court, Lombard-street, City, on Thursday, the 18th August, 1853, at One o'clock precisely. JOHN BEALL, Sec.

August 12, 1853. 76

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Inquiry, made this day, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this mine will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at One o'clock precisely, when business of importance will be brought forward. It is particularly requested that all shareholders will attend.

58, Old Broad-street, August 9, 1853. WM. C. POULKES, Sec. 77

MIXON GREAT CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the Stork Hotel, Old-square, Birmingham, on Friday, the 19th day of August inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of transacting general business, and forfeiting any shares upon which the call due remains unpaid. By order of the Committee,

THOMAS LEWIS, Purser.

Birmingham, St. George's Chambers, High-street, August 10, 1853. 78

LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Committee have to announce to the shareholders that the MINE is NOW in COMPLETE, ACTIVE, and SATISFACTORY WORKING CONDITION; and their mining superintendant having returned to London, his REPORT will be READY for circulation among the shareholders within one week from this date, upon application at the company's offices, No. 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.

August 12, 1853. By order of the Committee, JOHN MADDEN, Sec. 79

WHEAL WHITLEIGH, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—This lead mine has worked before, and made large returns. During the former company's occupation, the engine-shaft run together, and the mine was shortly afterwards abandoned, although the prospects had previously been of the most encouraging character. The shaft has been re-sunk at a considerable expense, and is made perfectly secure to the bottom, 52 fms. In clearing the 42 fm. level, 20 fms. of lode, producing half a ton per fm., *has been discovered*, and, in driving the 52 end, the ground has continued to improve, and is now (as they are nearing the ore gone down from the 42) producing 5 cwt. of ore per ton. As soon as a winze has been opened, and ventilation effected, considerable quantities of lead ore will be quickly raised for the market. The lodes are situated in most congenial killas, and are parallel with the Tamars. There is a 60-horse power engine erected, with all necessary machinery and materials, and shortly a small engine and crusher will be in order, for effectually carrying out the necessary operations of the mine. It is divided into 6400 shares, at 30s. each, seven-eighths of which are already taken; and applications for the remainder are to be made to Mr. W. C. FOULKES, 58, Old Broad-street, where may be seen reports by Capts. J. Puckey, J. Wolferstan, and S. Bennetts.—Aug. 5, 1853. 80

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING COMPANY.—The Directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders in this company that, in consequence of communications they have received from America, they will be enabled to ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF SHARES of ONE POUND each, as originally intended, instead of those of £5 each. 81

SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS, on and after the 20th inst., at the offices of the company, No. 147, Leadenhall-street, where the highly satisfactory report of Capt. Wm. Petherick, together with full general information on the prospects of this company, may be obtained.

Shareholders may also inspect, at the offices, specimens of native copper extracted by Capt. Wm. Petherick from the company's mining ground.

147, Leadenhall-street, London, August 8, 1853.

MINE SHARES.—TO BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, FOR CASH, the following valuable SHARES:—50 Mixon Great Consols, £37; 30 Cwm Darren, £18 10; 50 Wheal Prosker, £45; 45 East Bosorn, £15; 20 Peninsular, £9; 5 Prignant Consols, £6. A considerable reduction will be made to a purchaser for the whole. Offers for any part of the above will meet with prompt attention.—Address, "C. S.," Regent House, Romford. 82

MINING OFFICES.—A GENTLEMAN of the highest respectability, who is about to OPEN OFFICES in LONDON for the transaction of MINING BUSINESS, desires the CO-OPERATION of one equally well connected with himself. References exchanged.—Address, "B. A. C.," Downer's Library, Wandsworth-road. 83

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT IN MINES.—The present low market value of Mining Shares affords to Purchasers an excellent opportunity, in consequence of the temporary depression in prices, caused chiefly by political affairs (but which will probably be of short duration), and cannot affect the real value of the properties. As the best mines are paying increased bi-monthly dividends equal to 15 to 25 per cent. per annum on the purchase, and many legitimately worked are fast approaching to a dividend state in the most approved districts are ON SALE, by ROBERT TRIPP, Mining Agent, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, 42, Cornhill, London. 84

SHARES FOR SALE.—CHARLES GURNEY, MINING COMMISSION AGENT, HALL OF COMMERCE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, is instructed to SELL at the following LOW PRICES:—East Bosorn, 4s. 6d.; Tamar Maria, 8s.; Combmartin, 6s. 6d.; Sourton Consols, 12s.; Tremollett Down, 4s. 6d.; North Hingston, 4s.; West Wh. Fanny, 2s. 6d.; and Wh. Sarah, 3s. Letters and communications to be pre-paid. 85

TO THE MINING PUBLIC.—GEORGE BUDGE begs to inform his friends and the public that he has taken OFFICES at 5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, where he will be glad to receive their orders for the buying and selling of all description of mining property, at the closest prices of the day. 86

MINING OFFICES, 7, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.—WILLIAM HUNSLEY FOX OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties interested in MINES, HOME or FOREIGN. The present depressed state of the English market presents an unprecedented opportunity for profitable investment. In the limits of an advertisement it is impossible to give an adequate list of the most promising stocks, but the following may be enumerated:—Wheal Golden, £3¾; Wh. Russell, £4; East Wheal Russell, £5½; Hewas United, £1; Leeds Town Consols, £1; Wheal Norris, £½; Clivo, £3½; Wheal Zion, £3¾; Great Crinnis, £1¼; Treworlis and Trenethick, £½; Wheal Crebor, £4; Harriett, £¾. Every information given, and lists of prices furnished on application. 87

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY, 6, HAYMARKET, and 12, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON; and Mr. JOSEPH TREDINNICK, Stock and Sharebroker, Mine Inspector and Machinist, HAYLE, CORNWALL.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND and promising MINES.

The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application, of Messrs. Tredinnick. 88

BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE.—VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS. 89

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed by Messrs. Hattersley and Co., the eminent contractors, who have completed their contract, to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 24th August, and following day, if needful, the whole of the residue of their valuable RAILWAY PLANT, UTENSILS, MACHINERY, &c., now lying near the Railway station at Burnley, Lancashire, consisting of about 300 excellent and strongly built earth waggons, contractors' rails, crane, &c.

Further particulars in catalogues, which may be had five days prior to the sale at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, or by post on receipt of four stamps.

SALE OF PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, UTENSILS, &c.
VERY IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, COPPERSMITHS, AND OTHERS. 90

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is favoured with instructions from Messrs. John and George Barton the eminent Copper Roller Manufacturers, to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises of their works, Cook-street, Chapel-street, Salford (in consequence of their removing to their new and extensive works at Broughton Bridge), on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1853, commencing at eleven o'clock in the morning, all their valuable PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, UTENSILS, &c., comprising two condensing beam steam-engines, of 25 and 26-horse power; small pumping engine; two boilers, with egg ends; waggon-shaped ditto, with flue through; Nasmyth's steam hammer; boiler for ditto, with smoke consumer, C. W. Williams's argand furnace; boring machines, by Gordon and Co., Stockport; break, and single-speed turning lathes; annealing furnace; hand bending rolls, by W. C. Mather; powerful roller machines; screwing machine, and nut-cutting machine, by Macies and Marsh, Leeds, patent screw chuck, by Else and Co., single-purchase crab, by Ellis and Norton; small weighing machine, by T. Brown, Birmingham; wrought-iron crane Jibs; mill for grinding bone ash, chain, wrought-iron shafting, grindstone, hand trucks, and a variety of miscellaneous utensils, &c., &c.—Full particulars in catalogues, which may be had at the offices of the Auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or by post, on receipt of four stamps.

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERWRITERS AT LLOYDS.
MOST IMPORTANT TO COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—SALVAGE FROM THE "ROYAL WILLIAM," LOST ON HER OUTWARD VOYAGE FROM HULL TO ST. PETERSBURGH. 91

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the high honour to announce that he has been retained to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d of September, 1853, and not on Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th of August, as before advertised, at the RAILWAY DOCK, at HULL, the most VALUABLE MACHINERY from the vessel above-named, the whole of which is quite NEW, and has been rendered in the most perfect state of efficiency. The leading articles comprise (by Hibbert and Platt) woollen scribbers; ditto, with Calvert's patent burring apparatus; woollen carding engines, with spooling frames; cotton carding engines, 40 inches on the wire; grinding machine; 30-bank cross reel wool cleaning machine (Calvert's patent); woollen hand mules (by Leach and Sons); saws (by Spear and Jackson); patent hand and power looms, for fustians and linens (by Mark, Smith, and others); hand Jacquard looms, for weaving ornamental linen fabrics; improved cross-cutting and perpetual machines for shearing woollen cloth (by Firth); four and five colour printing machines, with copper rollers to each; sewing machines, and dandy roll for paper machine (by Mather, Platt, and Co., Salford); wrought-iron heaters for calender rolls, with handles. Among the engineering and mechanics' tools (by Whitworth, Smith, Beacock, and Co., Shanks and others) may be enumerated, slide-lathe beds, with regulators, for screw-cutting, 27 and 28 feet long; slide-lathes, with 12-inch centres and 16-feet beds; powerful punching and shearing machines, weighing 7 and 3 tons respectively; plate-bending machine, 10 feet wide; self-acting planing machine, will plane 12 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet high; slotting radial, drilling, and shaping machines; ponderous travelling crane, up to 30 tons; together with a large assemblage of miscellaneous machinery, tools, utensils, &c., &c.

Full particulars in catalogues, at 1s. each, may be had 14 days before the sale, at the *Mining Journal* office, Fleet-street, London; or at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester; or by post, on receipt of four extra postage stamps.

Foreigners will find full descriptive advertisements in the French, Hamburg, Vienna, and St. Petersburgh papers, &c.

N.B. Luncheon at Half-past Eleven.—Sale to begin at Twelve o'clock each day.

AT THE FAR-FAMED BEDLINGTON ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, BEDLINGTON, ON THE RIVER BLYTHE, NEAR NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. 92

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK has the high honour to announce that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Longridge and Co., to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, on Monday, 5th September, and many following days, on the premises of their engine factories, known as the Bedlington Engine-works, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, the whole of their magnificent, costly, and modern TOOLS, MACHINERY, PLANT, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES and BOILERS, SHAFTING, MILL GEARING, &c.

Full particulars in subsequent papers, and in catalogues, which are being prepared, and may be had, one week before the sale, at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester, and 4, Kirkgate, Leeds; *Mining Journal* office, London; Messrs. Longridge and Co., Mansion House-place, London; *Midland Counties Herald* office, Birmingham; or by post on receipt of 12 stamps.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, 20-horse new HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE; second-hand 14-horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE (by Hick and Sons, Bolton); 8-horse HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL ENGINE; 12-horse HORIZONTAL ENGINE; 60-horse CONDENSING BEAM ENGINE (by Fenton, Murray, and Co.); 120-horse HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING BEAM ENGINE, equal to new; 300-horse CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, with six boilers, equal to new, and made by Fairbairn and Sons; 14-horse HIGH-PRESSURE BEAM ENGINE, bore of cylinder 16 in. diam., stroke 2 ft. 6 in.—Apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester. 93

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 12-in. double-geared SCREW-CUTTING SLIDE LATHE, in 15 ft. bed, with change wheels, complete; two double-geared and one single speed DRILLING MACHINES; WHEEL CUTTING MACHINE, will cut wheels from 1 in. to 5 ft. diameter, new; PLANING MACHINE, will plane 6 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, and 2 ft. 6 in. high; one ditto, will plane 4 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 2 ft. 4 in. high; one ditto, will plane 3 ft. 4 in. long, 2 ft. wide, and 18 in. high; one 10-in. double-geared HAND LATHE; PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE, will punch 1 inch holes through ⅞-inch plates, and shear same 12 in. wide; SELF-ACTING SHAPING MACHINE (by Nasmyth), with two mandrils and nut-shaping apparatus, complete; one ditto, next size smaller; 5-in. double-geared SCREW-CUTTING LATHE, in bed 10 ft. long, complete, with change wheels, driving apparatus, &c.—Apply to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, No. 24, Princess-street, Manchester. 94

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable and highly-Finished Condensing STEAM-ENGINE, upwards of 300-horse power, together with SIX CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, about fifty tons in weight, properly mounted with steam pipes, and all other necessary fittings. The engine is in first-rate working condition, equal to a new one, and was erected by Messrs. Fairbairn, of Manchester, set to work in 1840, but meeting with an unexpected quantity of water has only been kept at work a few months, in the driest portions of each year, and has been standing unwrought since 1849. It is a marine engine, with a 70-in. cylinder, and 10-ft. stroke (equal in pit and cylinder); being provided with so large a quantity of boiler room, this engine will be found to work with great economy. The engine and cylinder stand on a metal bed plate, resting on 4000 ft. of ashlar work, and is placed on a level with the floors of the engine and boiler houses. The pit work consists of two 22-in plungers, with H-pieces, stuffing boxes and glands, clack pieces, wind boxes &c. &c. also four drawing lifts, two with 18-in. working barrels, and two with 12-in working barrels. The pitwork will be sold either with the engine, or separately, as may suit the convenience of a purchaser.—The above will be found worthy of attention; and to view the engine, &c., and treat for the same, application to be made to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, mills, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester. 95

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.—WHEATLEY KIRK & Co. are prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for NEW RAILS of any SECTION or WEIGHT.

N.B.—SECOND-HAND RAILS constantly ON SALE—see W. Kirk's Weekly Circular of Steam-engines, Tools, &c., which is sent by post on receipt of one stamp. 24, Princess-street, Manchester. 96

GLAMORGANSHIRE—THE DYFFRYN ESTATE.

A highly important FREEHOLD LANDED and MINERAL INVESTMENT, situate near the market and seaport town of NEATH, and about eight miles from the improving town of Swansea, including the EXCELLENT MANSION and several FARMS, lying within a ring fence, the whole containing about 1246 acres. 97

MESSRS. PRICE and CLARK have been favoured by the trustees with instructions to SELL, by AUCTION, at Garraway's, on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at Twelve for One, in two lots, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE known as the

DYFFRYN DESMESNE.

LOT 1, comprising the excellent and well-arranged mansion, with convenient offices, capital stabling and coach-houses, garden, lawns, pleasure grounds, and plantations, delightfully placed on an eminence commanding magnificent views of Briton Ferry and the romantic scenery around, alike remarkable for its beauty and grandeur, and adapted for the residence of a family of distinction; also several compact farms, with suitable homesteads, cottages, &c., in the occupation of respectable tenants of long standing, situate in the parish of Cadoxton juxta Neath and Killybebill, in the county of Glamorgan. The whole estate comprising about 1246 acres or thereabouts of arable, pasture, and wood land, with thriving plantations and excellent preserves for game.

LOT 2 will consist of the valuable and productive coal mines and minerals extending under the whole estate, in which are well-known seams of coal, which have been extensively worked therein during a considerable period. The Graigola coal (which is held in very high repute as fuel for marine engines) is level free under a considerable portion of the tract, and is at present very largely raised for shipment at Briton Ferry and Port Tennant. The estate possesses very considerable natural advantages, and the coal seams are all of such a thickness and character as will admit of their being worked at an unusually low cost. The nearly horizontal position of the minerals, and their proximity to public railways and canals, afford peculiar facilities for the extensive and rapid development of the property, and it may be confidently anticipated that the great extension which is now taking place in the coal trade and manufactures of South Wales will lead to enlarged operations upon these coals, and a considerable increase in the amount of royalties. The distance from the collieries now in operation to the town of Neath does not exceed a mile and a half, and a branch tramway connects them with the Neath Abbey Iron-Works and the Port Tennant Canal. The property also extends to, and has been opened from, the Swansea Valley, being there in communication with the Swansea Canal by means of a railway joining thereto at a distance of not more than six miles from the port of Swansea; and its contiguity to the South Wales, Vale of Neath, and Swansea Valley Railways, is also a material advantage, as far as regards the transit of the minerals and best quality of coals for consumption in other localities, while the copper smelting works, situate in the immediate vicinity, afford a ready market for all small and inferior coals.

The mansion may be viewed on application to the housekeeper, and the property generally on application to Mr. David Rees, Brincoch Farm, near Neath; and particulars, with plans, shortly obtained at the office of Mr. Edward Bradley, Cowbridge; Edward Priest Richards, Esq., solicitor, Cardiff; Messrs. Coke and Jones, solicitors, Neath; the principal inns in the country.—In London: Messrs. Gregory and Sons, solicitors, 12, Clement's Inn, Strand; at Garraway's; and at Messrs. Price and Clark's offices, 68, Chancery-lane.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.
FORFEITED SHARES.

MESSRS. GADSDEN AND WINTERFLOOD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Tuesday, 16th August, at Two o'clock precisely, in Lots, by order of the Council of Administration, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE SHARES in the above company, which have been declared forfeited in consequence of the holder having failed to pay up the balance of £15 per share, due upon the same, as require by the official notices advertised of the 30th May and the 27th July last.—Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the London agency of the company, 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street; at the Mart; and at Messrs. Gadsden and Winterflood's offices, 18, Old Broad-street, City. 98

VALUABLE PUMPING ENGINE, BOILERS, &c., FOR SALE, AT CAEAU, NEAR HALKIN, and about two miles from Holywell, in the county of FLINT.

MR. BELL respectfully announces that he has received instructions from the proprietors to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises above-described, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, 1853, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a SINGLE-ACTING CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 30-in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke of pistons, and 7 ft. in the pump, double beam, hand gear, double cataract, parallel motion and wood work, complete; TWO BOILERS, each 23 ft. long, and 8 ft. diameter; an 8-armed CAPSTAN and SHEARS; 66 fms. of 16-in. PITWORK, comprising 40 fms. of plunger lift, and 26 fms. of drawing lift, with buckets, plunger-pole, clacks, and wrought-iron work, complete.

The engine, boilers, and machinery, are in excellent working order, of the strongest description, all nearly new, of the best construction, and are sold in consequence of the owners having no further use for them.—Tickets of admission to view the same, as well as any further information, may be obtained on application at the Milwr Mine Company's office, near Holywell; or at the office of Mr. Bell, the auctioneer, No. 11, Panton-place, Holywell. 99

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MR. JENNINGS has been directed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August last., by Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at TREGORDEN MINE, in the parish of Egloshayle, Cornwall, and within one mile of Wadebridge, the whole of the MATERIALS in and upon the said MINE, comprising:—

36-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with 10 tons boiler,	2 8-in. windbores.
30-ft. water-wheel, 3½-ft. breast, iron axle, with 12 stamps attached.	8¼-in. working-barrel.
Balance-bob and rod.	6½-in. working-barrel.
Cast-iron bob.	7-in. doorpiece.
Capstan, 2 shears, and pulleys.	7 11-in. pumps.
Horse-whim, with poppet-head & pulleys.	20 10-in. pumps.
Cast-iron axle, fit for 6 heads stamps.	20 9-in. pumps.
20-in. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box, &c.	4 sets rod-plates.
9-in. ditto ditto	3 shaft cisterns and ironwork.
10-in. working-barrel.	28 fms. 10-in. wood rods.
10-in. doorpiece.	18 fms. 6-in. wood rods.
10-in. windbore.	21 fms. 1½-in. iron bucket-rods.
2 8-in. working-barrels.	22 fms. 1¼-in. iron bucket-rods.
	60 fms. ladders.

New and old wrought and cast-iron; kibbles; set iron blocks; quantity chain, ropes, bolts, and nuts; bucket prongs; mining tools; beam scales and weights; smiths' bellows, anvil, vice; excellent set of screw plates and taps; boreing gear, smiths' tools; quantity of timber; sheds; launders; wheelbarrows; and numerous other articles.

The above materials may be viewed on application to Capt. Trewin, on the mine; and any further information may be had on applying to the auctioneer.

Wadebridge, August 4, 1853. 100

VERY EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PREMISES, comprising numerous BUILDINGS, and about 6 acres of LAND, in the City of Bristol.—TO BE SOLD, either together or separately, the ST. PHILIP'S IRONWORKS, situated close to the Great Western, Midland, and Exeter Railways, having a water frontage of 1150 ft. The buildings are on a large scale, and were used by the late owners for engineering purposes; have been recently erected in a superior manner, of the best materials, and may be easily converted into several and separate suitable premises for a soap house, chemical works, brewery, tan yard, cotton, flax, saw, or grist mill, or any manufactory requiring extent, securing to each valuable water frontage.

The portion constituting the forges and smithies of the long-established firm of Acramans and Co. cannot be improved on; it has a water-dock within the premises, and coal can be obtained within a few hundred yards—altogether presenting a singularly advantageous opportunity to re-establish the lucrative business carried on by the late proprietors in this department.

For plans and particulars, apply to Messrs. Osborne, Ward, and Co., solicitors, Bristol; or to Edwin Nalsh, auctioneer, 7, North-street, Bristol. 101

BITUMINOUS COLLIERY FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WEIGFACH COLLIERY, extending over an area of about 250 acres, and contains the well-known Hafha's vein entire, the 6 ft., 3 ft., 5 ft., and 4 ft., veins in part of the acreage or extent. The said colliery is situated about three miles from Swansea, and the coals obtained from hence are of a superior description, and are easily disposed of at the best price given in the neighbourhood. There are two excellent STEAM-ENGINES on this property, one of 45, and the other of 30-horse power, with suitable pitwork for draining the colliery, and tackle for bringing the produce to surface. The lease is held for the unexpired term of 26 years, voidable by the tenant giving 12 months' notice.

The SALE is intended to embrace all the PLANT of the said COLLIERY, including engines, rods, pumps, tramways, and tram waggons, the railroads and railway waggons, coke ovens, &c., together with all the horses, carriages, harness, &c., belonging the said concern.

For further information, and to treat for the same, apply to C. B. Mansfield, Esq., or to Mr. William Gregor, Raven Hill, Swansea.—Weigfach Colliery, July 23, 1853. 102

COLLIERIES IN SOUTH WALES.—TO BE LET, several hundred acres of the best ANTHRACITE COAL, situated in the SWANSEA VALLEY, and communicating with the port of Swansea by tramroads and canals. This description of coal has of late become unusually valuable, in consequence of its fitness for steam purposes in general, and for the steam-boats on the Thames in particular, where the use of bituminous coal has lately been prohibited by Act of Parliament. The estate also contains valuable and abundant veins of IRONSTONE. 103

Also, a large extent of BITUMINOUS COAL, situated in the PENINSULA OF GOWER, and communicating by good roads, and by the South Wales Railway, with the ports of Swansea, Llanelly, and Penclawdd.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. D. Rees, 7, Heathfield-street, Swansea.

FOR SALE,—A very promising SLATE QUARRY, the vein being 200 yards broad, and about 250 yards deep, cleavage excellent, colour blue; with a good road to transmit the slate for shipment, and a good depôt for the refuse. A lighter of 120 tons can be loaded, to convey the slates to large vessels, at the moderate expense of 4s. or 4s. 6d. per ton.—Apply to Mr. John Jones, late of the *Maria*, Greengate-street, Carnarvon, North Wales. 104

NOTICE TO COAL MERCHANTS, AND MARINE STEAM COAL CONTRACTORS.—ANTHRACITE HAND-PICKED COAL, adapted for MARINE STEAM purposes and for STOVES, may be had on application to THOS. WALTERS, collieries proprietor and anthracite pig-iron maker, Swansea. 105

IMPORTATION OF PALM OIL FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Parties desirous of embarking in this lucrative trade may OBTAIN every INFORMATION relating thereto, and SEE all CARGOES (export and import) since the commencement of the legal trade in 1807; also, the slave trade exports and imports prior to the abolition by England; likewise, the profits made by the various houses that ever prosecuted the African trade. The oil can be laid down in England at £24 10s. per ton, and is now largely bought up at £37 10s., for arrival at any period of 1854.—N.B. The payment for African produce is cash before delivery.

JOHN CLARE, jun., African Produce Broker,
21, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool. 106

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, OILMEN, AND OTHERS.

CLARE'S PATENT METALLIC CASKS, PREVENTING ABSORPTION, SHRINKAGE, and LEAKAGE, and setting at DEFIANCE RISK OF LOSS, or DAMAGE TO CONTENTS, by FIRE, WATER, RATS, and THIEVES. Contents, ¼th greater than wooden casks, with the same external bulk.

In order to meet the urgent demands from all branches of trade for this unequalled boon to commerce, the undersigned beg to inform the public in general, and parties requiring perfectly secure casks for the conveyance of merchandise in particular, that the extensive engineering premises at Sandycroft, on the Dee, lately occupied by Messrs. Rigby, of Hawarden, as engineers, boiler-makers, and iron shipbuilders, have been secured, and are being FITTED-UP at great expense, with MACHINERY for the MANUFACTURE of CLARE'S PATENT METALLIC CASKS, of all sizes and strength, and at various prices, to suit all the demands of trade.

Shipowners are requested to observe that the premises at Sandycroft are specially adapted for IRON SHIPBUILDING and ENGINEERING, in all its branches, which will accordingly be carried on in conjunction with the MANUFACTURE of METALLIC CASKS. Large ironworks are associated with the above works, and first-rate mechanical ability has been, and will be, secured for the business.

Parties desirous of CONTRACTING for VESSELS, sailing or steam, from 500 tons and upwards, may have their orders forthwith attended to.

JOHN CLARE, Jun., and CO., Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.

The origin of the metallic cask springing from a determination to eradicate a jealousy that predominates throughout the African trade, the sole inventor and patentee has made up his mind not to sell the metallic casks to any house at the present time engaged in the palm oil trade at this port.

The advantages the metallic casks possess over wooden ones, in this particular trade, amount to £7 per ton on the nett oil. Should the metallic casks be obtained through an indirect channel for the importers of palm oil, a royalty will be charged of £5 per ton on the oil so landed at the Queen's Beam, or if used as trade casks in Africa, and the proceeds thereof invested for the extension of trade and commerce, and promoting the growth of cotton for the civilisation of the natives of Africa.

JOHN CLARE, jun.

A model now to be seen in the window of the *Courier* office, Castle-st., Liverpool.

A cask containing 214 imperial gallons of water, that was deposited on the 14th of November last at the East India Dock, London, close by the policeman's hut, at the river entrance, Brunswick Pier, still remains for public inspection. 107

TO IRONMASTERS.—MAKERS OF IRON desirous of supplying METAL for CLARE'S PATENT METALLIC CASKS, in strip, sheet, hoop, T, and angle iron, from ¼ of an inch down to a 32d of an inch. TENDERS for furnishing part, or the whole, stating the quantity of each sort that can be delivered weekly on the Dee.—For further particulars, apply to John Clare, jun., and Co., 21, Exchange-buildings, Liverpool. 108

ASSAYING.—CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OFFICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT. Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Manual of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Papers, &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manufacturing product.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen intending to proceed to the colonies.

All enquiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above. 109

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS. 110

INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and on the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

AUSTRALIA via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney (touching at Batavia), on the 4th September, and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton; and on the 10th September, and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marseilles.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton; and the 10th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPLE.—On the 27th of every month from Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghae.

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage-money and freight, for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

STEAM via THE CAPE TO CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
SUPERIOR OPPORTUNITY. 111

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steam-ship "BENGAL" will PROCEED from Southampton for the above ports on or about the 25th of August, and will receive passengers, specie, and parcels. As the vessel is not intended to touch at the Cape, or any other intermediate port, and to proceed under steam, it is confidently estimated, from her already proved speed, that she will make the voyage in less time than it has ever been accomplished. Fares as under, wines, spirits, &c., included:—To Ceylon, £80; to Madras, £85; to Calcutta, £90. The accommodations are spacious, there being 50 large cabins, with a port in each, on the upper deck, for first-class passengers.

For further particulars, inquire at the offices of the company, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London.

MR. G. F. MUNTZ'S (Jun.) PATENT SOLID BRASS TUBES, 11½d. per lb., delivered in any part of the United Kingdom.—In introducing these tubes to the notice of engineers and the public, the patentee respectfully directs attention to some of the advantages they possess over those previously in use:—

1st. Economy in the first cost.—2d. Greater durability, being made of a mixture of metal hard in its own nature, and not mechanically hardened, as ordinary brass tubes are, which renders them liable to split or burst when subjected to the expansion and contraction caused by the heating and cooling of the boiler.—3d. Equality of hardness throughout, the metal being sufficiently tough to bear expanding, when fixing in the boilers, without softening the ends, which is necessary in fixing the brass tubes previously in use, and which causes the softened parts to wear more.—4th. They are less liable to corrode than any mixture of brass which can be manufactured into tubes by the process previously employed. 112

G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal Company, French Walls, Birmingham, sole manufacturers.—Agents for London: Charles Moss and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street; Young, Dowson, and Co., Limehouse.—Bristol: E. Drew, Clifton Park.—Liverpool: C. Moss and Co., Redcross-street.

COCHRAN'S CRUSHING MACHINE.—One of these MACHINES is NOW ERECTED at the BRITISH AND COLONIAL REDUCTION WORKS, ORDNANCE WHARF, ROTHERHITHE, under the management of Messrs. Taylor and Sons. It is capable of crushing quartz, or any other hard substance, at the rate of 3 to 4 tons per hour, or from 30 to 40 tons per day, at the small running cost of One Shilling per ton. It is now on view between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.—Applications for tickets and machines to be made to W. J. Valentine, 22, Austinfriars, London, where any other information can be obtained. 113

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST POWERFUL QUARTZ CRUSHER yet invented is BAGGS'S STEAM STAMP, protected by a double patent. A small 4-horse engine will crush 30 tons of quartz or ore in 12 hours. The engine is complete in itself, and needs no separate steam-engine, or other motive power, to keep it in action.—To be seen every day at 92, Blackfriars-road. 114

IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS.—Mr. ISHAM BAGGS is now prepared to SUPPLY Ironmasters, engineers, manufacturers, and miners, with STEAM HAMMERS and STAMPS of the most IMPROVED CONSTRUCTION, for forging and hammering iron and other metals, driving piles, and stamping and crushing gold quartz, metallic ores, and minerals of every description. By the introduction of a principle recently patented by himself, in conjunction with Mr. Frederick Bramwell, C.E., no less than FIFTY PER CENT. of the STEAM now used is SAVED, while the blow struck is very much harder than in the engines now in use.

The NEW STEAM-STAMPS, for crushing ores, have been adopted by many of the leading companies, and they are now at work in various parts of North and South America, Australia, and England. They are eminently adapted for spalling, as well as crushing to fine powder, and they effect an enormous saving in superseding manual labour. A four-horse steam-stamp complete, with all the latest improvements, £140 (royalty included), for cash; a twenty-horse engine ditto, £650, and other sizes at proportionate rates. Contracts to any extent undertaken.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London. 115

EXTRACTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM THEIR ORES.—The NEW RAPID AMALGAMATOR (BAGGS'S PATENT) requires ONLY HALF the usual amount of MERCURY, and effects an enormous SAVING of TIME in the process of AMALGAMATION. The NEW MERCURIAL SEPARATOR, secured under the same patent, effects a complete separation of the mercury from the refuse quartz, after the process of amalgamation is complete, in the space of a FEW SECONDS, instead of requiring, as at present, a tedious operation of some two hours.

In these machines, improved mechanical arrangements are added by the most powerful chemical affinity, and from the principles introduced, it is next to impossible for a particle of gold to escape. The three following companies have already adopted these important improvements:—The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining, the Alliance Alliance Californian Gold Mining, and the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company.

For terms of license, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street. 116

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are NOW TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

A 4-horse Steam stamp, complete, £130, royalty included, for cash, and other sizes at proportionate rates.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation: 117

TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.

Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—TO GOLD COMPANIES, AND THE MINING WORLD GENERALLY.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS.—One of these powerful ENGINES HAS JUST BEEN ERECTED, and is NOW SET TO WORK, at Messrs. MEDWIN and HALL'S, Engineers and Portable Engine Makers, No. 92, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, where it may be seen in operation daily, and its powers subjected to any required test. These stamps, after the most careful inspection, have already been adopted by the following companies:— 118

THE ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ALLIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.
THE MEXICAN AND SOUTH-AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
THE ST. JOHN DEL REY (Gold, Brazil).
THE LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION (Spain).
THE LONDON AND CALIFORNIAN GOLD QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

And they are about being adopted by several other companies and private individuals, who have carefully timed the results of their crushing powers, and submitted their capabilities to the most severe tests. In proof of the utility of these engines, it may be observed, that the saving in manual labour which they will effect to one company alone (the St. John del Rey) will amount to many thousand pounds sterling per annum.—For cards to view the engine at Messrs. Medwin and Hall's, apply, by letter, to Mr. Isham Baggs, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, where any further particulars may be obtained on application.

MINING.—The VALUE of MINING PROPERTY OBTAINED at a SMALL OUTLAY by the HIRE of PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, for pumping, winding, &c. These engines may be rented for any time required, of 10-horse, 14-horse, 20-horse, 30-horse power, and upwards; are strong, simple, mounted on broad waggon-wheels, horse-shafts to remove at pleasure, may be set to work without delay of fixing brick-work, chimney, &c. Several are ready for delivery, either at rental or purchase.—Apply to Messrs. Medwin and Hall, engineers, 92, Blackfriars-road, where they may be seen at work. 119

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. 120

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere. 121

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFS, AND WIRE STRAND FENCING.

MR. HENRY J. MORTON, GALVANIZED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING WORKS, No. 9½, ALBION STREET, LEEDS, the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURER of the PATENT STRAND FENCING, formed of twisted wires, for parks, pleasure grounds, railways, inclosures, &c. Upwards of 600 miles have been fixed in this country, and it is admitted to be the most efficient fence in use. Price from 1s. 4d. to 3s. per yard, fixed, according to the kind of fence.

IRON HURDLES, GATES, & solid WIRE FENCING, manufactured at low prices.

GALVANIZED GAME NETTING, very strong and neat, and NEVER REQUIRING PAINTING, 2 ft. wide, and 2 in. mesh, 7d., 9½d., and 1s. 0½d. per yard.

GALVANIZED IRON GUTTERS, never want painting, 9d., 1s., & 1s. 4d. per yd.

GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING, for farm buildings, mills, sheds, &c.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELTS, 1d. per square foot. 122

GALVANIZED SIGNAL CORD, formed as a twisted cord or rope, for mines, from 15s. per 100 yards.

For prices, drawings, and estimates, apply at the manufactory, 9½, Albion-street, Leeds, Sole Agent for the Fire Annihilator Machines, and Kuper's Improved Patent Wire Ropes.

GALVANIZING WORKS.—SKAIFE'S PATENT GALVANIZED IRON (superior process.)—WORKS at the REGENT'S CANAL BASIN, COMMERCIAL ROAD, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.—J. SKAIFE supplies this metal in every form—viz., SHEETS, PLAIN and CORRUGATED, of all sizes and gauges; WIRE of every gauge, and WIRE NETTING of all descriptions; GUTTERING; RAIN-WATER, SCREWED GAS and WATER-PIPES; HOOPING, CASTINGS, FURNACE-PANS, BATHS, BUCKETS, &c., wholesale, retail, and for export. Every description of SHIPS' IRONWORK GALVANIZED; DECK SPIKES, NAILS, &c., always KEPT READY GALVANIZED. Estimates and drawings given for roofs and buildings fixed complete. 123

J. SKAIFE is also AGENT for MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON, both flat and corrugated; also, for MOREWOOD AND ROGERS'S PATENT GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES, for exportation, and PLUMBIC ZINC. PORTABLE EMIGRANTS' HOUSES and substantial stores supplied at moderate prices, and on the shortest notice. An allowance to the trade.

SUBDUE SMOKE, AND SAVE FUEL.
TO MR. JOHN LEE STEVENS. 124

Ironworks, Burton-on-Trent, August, 1, 1853.

SIR,—We are very much pleased with the action of your "Patent Smokeless Furnace" on these premises, both as regards its prevention of smoke and its economy. We are now adapting the invention to other furnaces in Burton, where we feel confident it will be extensively used. We beg to congratulate you on the simplicity and effectiveness of your plan. THORNWILL AND WARHAM, Engineers.

Cliftonville Water-works and Brewery, August 8, 1853.

SIR,—I am perfectly satisfied with your patent smokeless furnaces, fitted up by your agent, Mr. Thomas Maw, engineer, Brighton, as it subdues successfully the annoyance from smoke hitherto caused by the use of very bituminous coals. As regards consumption of fuel, I find that the same quantity of coals, previously required for the water-works only, now produces steam enough for the engine thereof, and for the brewery also, being equal to a saving of one-fourth.

GEORGE GALLARD, Proprietor.

This invention is now in course of application at Billingsgate-market, for the City of London Corporation, and to the boilers and coppers of powder and paper mills, breweries, distilleries, water-works, &c., and generally to land and marine engines of every description.

Information respecting LICENSES to MANUFACTURE or USE the PATENT SMOKELESS FURNACES is given by Mr. Francis Morton, at No. 10, North John-street, Liverpool, and No. 18, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester, sole agent for those districts; and by Mr. John Lee Stevens, the patentee, at the offices, No. 63, King William-street, City, London, where drawings and further testimonials, &c., may be seen, and references obtained to several highly respectable firms in London and elsewhere, upon whose premises the Patent Smokeless Furnaces are in daily operation.

SAMUEL HALL'S PATENT SMOKE-CONSUMING AND SELF-FUEL-SUPPLYING FURNACES.—The apparatus is peculiarly applicable to all CLOSE FURNACES, whether used for steam-engines, or in breweries, distilleries, sugar or other refineries, &c. DRAWINGS and DESCRIPTIONS of these furnaces will be SENT to all parties applying for them by letter, addressed to Mr. Samuel Hall (late of Basford, near Nottingham), 16, Chadwell-street, Pentonville, London. 125

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;
MANUFACTURERS OF

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.—The WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country. 126

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE of LEAD is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead and one equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride in most, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 50 to 100—that is, 50 lbs. of oxichloride paint will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichlorides, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called slatting and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

LONDON—Mr. Richard Cooke, 7, Size-lane.
Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., 9, Upper Thames-street.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Johnson and McGowan.
MANCHESTER—Mr. James Douglas.
LEEDS—Messrs. T. and E. G. Jepson.
SUNDERLAND—Mr. John Young.
DEVONSHIRE AND CORNWALL—Mr. Richd. Penrose, Tavistock & Plymouth
EDINBURGH AND EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. William Bailey, jun., Greenside-place, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW AND WEST COAST OF SCOTLAND—Mr. John Hinshaw, Glasgow.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH OF IRELAND—Mr. P. Linskey, No. 91 Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.
BELFAST—Messrs. William Stevenson, jun., and Co.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,

MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

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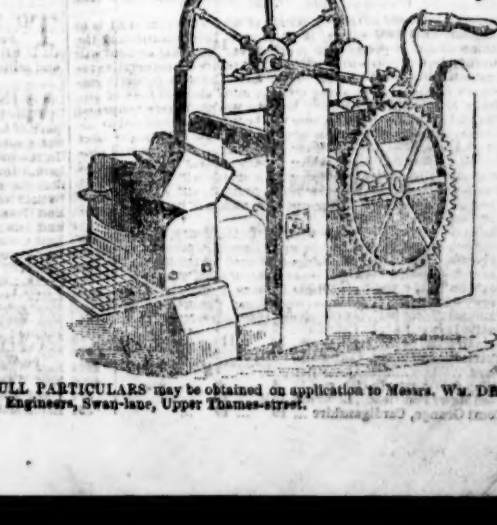
WILLIAM DRAY AND CO.'S NEW PATENT QUARTZ-CRUSHING MACHINE.



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FULL PARTICULARS may be obtained on application to Messrs. Wm. DRAY & Co., Engineers, Swan-lane, Upper Thames-street.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 18s	£20	19¼ ½	£7 15 0	£0 18 0—July, 1853.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4½		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	10½		11 15 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 13s. 6d.	3½		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	6¾	6 6½	4 18 6	0 4 0—June, 1853.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4½		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
61	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	126		750 0 0	— —May, 1849.
124	Bosweddin and Wheal Castle	—	—		5 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
280	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	400		252 15 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	5		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	4		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	86		221 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1853.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	78	21		—	— —
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	130	128 130	34 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1853.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	1½		—	— —
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	380	380	341 0 0	10 0 0—July, 1853.
20000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	1¼		0 1 4	0 1 4—May, 1853.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
179	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	72½		863 4 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1853.
2800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	1l. 9s.	2½		0 6 6	0 1 6—April 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	105		4 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1853.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150	135	232 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67½		840 0 0	— —
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	230		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		299 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1½	4¾	5 ex new	1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
1000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	20		44 0 0	— —
1000	(New) ditto ditto	6	18		—	— —
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	12¼	7		0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	—		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	2½		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	155		161 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	12		1 7 6	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	14		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d	20		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅝	4½	4½	1 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
20000	Lackamore (copper)	1	1	¾ 1⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300		—	— —
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	12½	12½ 13	2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
100	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	150		1038 0 0	2 0 0—April, 1853.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	225		186 5 0	45 0 0—Dec., 1852.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	6¾		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	3¾	3¾ ½	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
5000	Milwr (lead), Flintshire	3	3¾		0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16½	16⅛ ⅝	8 11 6	0 10 6—July, 1853.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfin	1	1½		0 1 3	0 1 3—May, 1853.
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	66		27 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	260	260	288 0 0	7 10 0—June, 1853.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150	150	245 10 0	5 0 0—May, 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	4	9	2 6 0	0 5 0—July, 1853.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	14		22 16 0	0 15 0—March, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	—	—		1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	750		240 0 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1852.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13		4 5 0	1 0 0—Dec., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	35		20 4 6	0 15 0—May, 1853.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	2¼		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
5200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury.	1	1		0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	212	212 220	279 10 0	4 0 0—July, 1853.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅞	6	6 6½	1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	180		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37½	210	200 210	226 5 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	10¾		8 3 6	0 2 6—June, 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	7		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		880 0 [illegible]	5 0 0—Feb., 1853.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10¾	26	15 16	12 10 [illegible]	— —
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	5	2½	2⅝	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	8½	6¼ ⅝	6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb. 1853.
1024	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	11½	12 13	3 11 3	0 10 0—June, 1853.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½	2½	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	6¾	27		0 15 0	0 15 0—May, 1853.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	200		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	17½		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	40	35 40	295 10 0	2 10 0—Jan., 1853.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	112		35 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	260	235 245	36 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	7½		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	245	245	216 5 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	45	44 45	18 0 0	2 10 0—March, 1853.
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper)	10l. 4s. 10d.	8		0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	630	610	410 0 0	20 0 0—June, 1853.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	25	21	5 0 0	— —
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	1200	1200	312 10 0	30 0 0—July, 1853.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	150		3 13 8	— —March, 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8		0 10 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	15	15	5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	105		2359 10 0	10 0 0—May, 1853.
5600	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3½	2¾	2¼ 2½ 3	1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1	3		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	18		3 10 0	1 0 0—June, 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	50	50 55	17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	42½	42½	23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	325		97 13 0	12 10 0—May, 1853.
6400	Wheal Prockter (lead & antimony), St. Kew	1	1½		0 1 0	0 1 0—March, 1853.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	45	45	40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	240	240	232 10 0	5 0 0—June, 1853.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	56		34 10 0	2 0 0—July, 1853.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅝	17	15 16½ 17	9 15 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	60		21 8 0	1 10 0—July, 1853.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	7¼		3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1	1½	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	4¼		34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec. 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	125		135 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1853.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	48	47¼	59 12 0	3 0 0—July, 1853.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	15	11	10¾	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	15¼		8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
16000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	9⅝	10 9½	0 13 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	12		4 0 0	1 0 0—Nov. 1852.
50000	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅝	⅝	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	7	6¾	4 17 6	0 7 6—June, 1853.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Germany	1	1½	1¼ 1¾	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7060	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	4	4	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	32		21 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1853.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28¼	3⅝	4¼	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb. 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	1⅛	1 1¼
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	2⅝	1⅞
6000	Barossa Range	1⅞	¾	
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅝	⅜	⅛ ¼
4000	Gladbach (zinc)	1	1¾	1¼ 1¾
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	3⅝	3 3½
2300	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	3⅛	2⅝	2½
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	1⅞	1¼ ¾
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	1¼	1⅛ ¼
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	5	4½ 5¼
25000	Monarch Gold	⅛	¾	¼ ⅜
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2⅝	3
104000	North British Australasian	1	1¼	1¼
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	19	20
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrews	¼	1½	1 1¼
80000	Upper Canada (copper)	¼	⅜	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	¼	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¾	
4000	Alston Moor Mining Co., Cumb.	1	1	
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	2	2½	
10000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	2¼	2¼
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	28s. 6d.	1⅜	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	5	
4081	Ball swidden United	1	1⅛	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	10¾	9	10
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1	1
10000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	2	1⅝	1⅝
6000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	1l. 19s.	1	
780	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	12	7	
144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	3l. 8s. 6d.	3¼	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20½	22	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	3	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2¾	¾	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅝	⅝	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅝	⅜	
2300	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3½	⅜	¼
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	1⅞	2½	3½
500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
5000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	⅝	1	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfunon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	£1 2s	¾	
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	3	2¼	3
4000	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3¼	2¾	1¾
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	2½	3	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	6¾	2½	2½
[illegible]	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1¾	1¾	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5l. 15s	4½	5½
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2¾	1	
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	110	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	1	3	
2000	Clara	⅝	1¼	1¼
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	6	5¾
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10¼	10	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	10	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	£7 1s	10½	
600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8¾	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25½	17½	
512	Creegbrawse (copper), Cornwall	13¾	35	
1000	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	20½	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2	2½	2
6000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	11s. 6d	⅞	
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	4	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn	¼	1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1½	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	4½
7200	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	12	4	
8907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	¾	2	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	5l. 8s. 6d.	7	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	1½	—	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	1	
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3½	2½	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¾	1	
5000	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
—	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	6	6	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11½	12	
128	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	—	150	100
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, s p.)	¾	¾	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	37½	33½
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), Devon	3	2	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	5½	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1¼	2	2½ ¼
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1⅞	2½	
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	1¾	
6000	East Kitt Hill	1	2	
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	11½	3¾	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	2½	1⅞	1¼
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	35	
2048	East Wheal Bedford, Tavistock	1¼	2	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2½	5	
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	16	10	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	5¾	11	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	2l. 11s	5¾	
584	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	12½	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	18	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	45	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	1½	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 2	1⅞	
2048	Geifron (copper) Wales	—	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5¼	3	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	⅝	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	94½	27½	
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	24	
6750	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1⅞	⅛	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3⅝	3½	3⅝
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1½	
10000	Great Treveddoe, Warliggan	¾	¾	¾
32	Great Welsh (lead) Carmarthen.	25	420	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	27	32½	30
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2½	1⅞	
200000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1⅞	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8l. 5s. 11d.	3	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	87½	50	
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9¾	3	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	18s. 6d	⅝	1
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	7¼	7	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2¾	5	4½ 5
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅜	
1024	Kenneggy (copper), Breague	8s. 2d.	2	
1200	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	18¼	10	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	4⅜	2⅛	
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	La Min (copper), Gwinear	3¼	3	4
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	1¾	2½	2¼
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	65½	22½	22¾
13000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1½	¾	
4000	Loveden United (lead), Cardigan	¾	1¼	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1l. 7s.	¾	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
246	Mengearne and Tregunstis (tin)	8	8	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	¼	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	5	8	7 6
6134	Mineral Court (tin), St. Austell	⅛	⅜	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	⅜	1¼	1½
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	1	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1½	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14½	12	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1¼	2	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 4s.	7	
1024	North Abram (copper), Crowan.	⅛	⅛	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8½	8½	
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	⅜	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	1¼	¾ 1
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	4	4½ 5
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4	2	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	5	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	1	1	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	8½	11	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	6¼	8	
1060	North Wheal Trelawny	1⅝	7	
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1½	2¾	
2000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1¾	1¾	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	2½	1¾	2¼
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	4	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1⅝	2⅝	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	4¾	5	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 2	½	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	6¾	3	2½ 3
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3½	4	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	4	25	
3072	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	38s. 4d	2	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5½	5	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	1⅝	1½
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	6	
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1½	⅝	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1½	4	
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2¼	1⅞	
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	7¾	7½	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅜	1⅝	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	2	
2500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	12	
10000	Rinsey United		1⅝	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	2	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	10	10	
5000	Round Hill, Salop	10s. 6d	2¼	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	£6 14	10	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	5	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	2¼	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	11¼	10½	10 10½
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	6	3
5000	South Crenver (copper)	£3 6 6	5¾	5
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2½	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2½	⅝	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	⅜	—	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
128	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	67½	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	3	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	2½	1⅛	
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
200	Swanpool, Budock	6½	15	
20000	Tasan (lead), Ireland	⅜	⅛	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	38s	3⅛	
4800	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅜	2⅝	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3¾	4½	
12000	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	7⅞	8	
10000	Trannack Consols (tin, copper)	⅝	1	1
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3½	7¼	
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1½	2⅝	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	5½	13	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 6	⅛	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	2
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	1⅝	3	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	1¼	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3⅝	3⅝	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	1	1⅞	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅝	3	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¼	4	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1¼	1½	1⅜
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅝	2	
3000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	1⅝	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	1	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	¼	
1024	West Abraham (cop.), Crowan.	⅛	5	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	14⅞	20	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1¾	12	12½
2560	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2	2¼	2⅜
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	10¼	142½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	4	15	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	8	
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	4½	1½	1¼
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1⅝	1	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	77	245	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	⅛	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	11	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	£4 3	2½	2½
6000	West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just	1	1⅜	
1024	West Wheal Darlington	£12 18	10	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10½	7½	8 10
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1½	2	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32½	25	25
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	3	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	1⅜	
1228	Wheal Arthur (cop.), Calstock	9	27	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6½	5	
2539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9½	7½	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	3⅛	5½	5½
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	6	12	9
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£7 9 0	7½	7½
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	25	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	2	4	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	5	8	7½
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	⅛	⅝	
1092	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	3⅝	4	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	£5 7 6	7	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	16½	4	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3⅝	½	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	11s.	1⅜	2
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1¼	⅜	⅜
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£3 8 6	10½	10½
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	2	5	
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	8½	8½	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Lanlivery	1⅝	⅞	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4¼	3	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	5¾	12	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	£5 19 7	5	5
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¼	1	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4¾	2	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	1	1⅝	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	£2 5 6	3¾	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅝	4½	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅝	10	
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	11¼	11¼	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£7 13 9	10½	
1024	Wheal Squire (cop.), St. Erth	£6 12 2	2⅝	
1000	Wh. Susan, Breage & Crowan	£3 19 5	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1¾	⅝	4 3¼
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	1	1⅛	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	14¾	15	17 18
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	3⅝	7	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
1068	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	10½	3½	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2¾	⅞	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	10⅝	9	10
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	7l. 18s.	3	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	1¼	⅝	
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	2½	4½	4½
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	4s	1⅜	
4096	Wood Mine	11s. 3d	⅜	
4096	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4	5¾	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Price.
2049	Anna Maria, Caradon	28s 6d	2
1024	Appledore, St. Ives	5½	1
10000	Arundell Copper	1	2
12000	Ballygoneen, Wicklow	1	2
6000	Ballyhickey, Clare	3	3
5000	Bargally (sil.-lead)	£1 2	¾
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche	⅝	⅝
251	Berriow, Liskeard	3¼	1
1024	Birch Alier, Bridford	10	9¾
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	⅝	1
64	Black Burn, Alston	16	17
5000	Bodeoll, S. Wales	16s. 6d	1
1000	Boiling Well (cop.)	3	3
6000	Bolenowe	¾	4
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	—
1180	Bridford Consols	2¼	2¾
20000	Britannia, Devon	£1 2	¾
15000	Broomfield (cop.)	1	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5½	5
1000	Camborne Consols	—	50
1536	Caradon Vale, St. Ive	£4 4	1
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	⅛	⅝
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 3	1¼
10000	Castle Slate Quarry	1	£1 1 3
1024	Cathedral	£2 11 6	2½
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.)	1	1½
6000	Caylan, North Wales	2	3
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 8	1
1248	Christow (sil.-lead)	4½	7
1024	Churchstoke, Salop	15s. 6d	¾
20000	Classadaugh, Ireland	1	1⅝
12800	Clew Bay, Mayo	1	4
5000	Clive, Glamorgan	2¼	2¾
30000	Clive United	1	3
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	½
1000	Cockley Beck (cop.)	⅝	2
5000	Combmartin Consols	6s.	⅝
5000	Coniston United	⅛	2
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	1¼
256	Copper Hill	—	125
1024	Cornwall So. Tamar	2s.	1
100	Coychurch	2½	3
6400	Crow Hill, St. Steph.	1	3
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Cons.	6s.	⅝
5000	Devon Consols North	2⅜	1
2048	Devon Consols West	1⅝	1¾
5000	Devon United	1	1¾
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	1
1500	Ditto (10s.)	⅛	⅛
8000	Dinas Great Copper	⅜	1¼
30000	Drewsteignton	⅛	¾
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	4
12000	Dyssurnant (slate)	1	2¾
60000	East Annagh	⅛	⅜
5000	East Black Craig	⅜	1⅝
6000	East Bosorn	⅛	⅝
1024	E. Buller, nr. Redruth	4	7
128	E. Carn Brea, Redruth	4	2½
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	1¼	2⅝
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1½	10
6000	East Herland	¾	¼
10000	East Polgooth (tin)	1	1
50000	East Onslow	⅜	⅝
128	East Tremayne	5½	12½
1024	East Uny Consols	1¼	3
1024	East Wheal Fortune	2	2
2048	East Wheal Josiah	1⅝	¾
1000	East Wheal Reeth	3⅝	1
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin)	£1 1	1½
1000	East White Grit	18s. 6d	4
4096	Exmoor Eliza (cop.)	£1 13 0	1⅜
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virt.	£1 2	1
24000	Fox Tor, Altarnun	1	1⅝
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines	1¼	3
—	Fursdon Manor	1	1
4000	Gawton United	1¾	1½
600	Gellirheivin, Cardigan	1	3
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	⅛	⅜
10000	Golden Mile (lead)	4s. 6d	1
30000	Great Drym (cop.)	1	1
10000	Great Duchy	2	—
30000	Great Hewas United	1	1½
512	Great Rough Tor	37	12
1024	Great Sheba Consols	12¼	14
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols	1	4
5000	Great Wheal Agar	1	1
1024	Great Wh. Fortune	£7 19 4	1¼
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin	1	1
1000	Gurlyn, St. Erth	1	1¼
6000	Halkin Castle	½	¾
4096	Harriett Sophia (tin)	—	—
10000	Havod & Henfweh	⅜	1¼
5000	Herod's Coomb	1	1
10000	Hibernian, Ireland	12¼	¼ ⅛
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	4
5000	Hope Valley (lead)	1	1
30000	Irish Consols	1	1¼
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	1½	2
20000	King Arthur Consols	⅛	¾
20000	Knockatrellane, Irel.	1	¾
4096	Lamerton United	⅜	1
1024	Lantallack	⅜	1
20000	Menardue Consols	1	1
8192	Messer	—	1⅛
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	1s	1
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅛	⅛
160	Morvah Consols	4	1¼
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	3s	8s 6d
1024	Mount Alexander	¼	⅜ ⅛
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¾	1
4096	New East Crowndale	1⅜	½
10000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1⅛	1⅝
4000	Norbury, Salop	4s. 6d	⅜
5000	N. Brit. Burra Burra	2⅛	2⅛
12000	North Caradon	1	1¼
20000	North Cornwall	1	1
256	North Crenver (cop.)	15	14
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	5
6400	North Hingston Cons.	6d.	¼
150000	North of Ireland	1	1
10000	N. Towy & Cystanog	⅛	⅜
5000	Pencorse Consols	⅛	¾
5000	Pendeen Consols	⅛	⅝
406	Penhauger (lead)	2	2
5000	Penllyne Court	⅛	1¼
4000	Penpompren, Wales	⅜	—
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅛	⅛
50000	Perran Consols	2	
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	⅜	¾
4096	Phœnix Consols	¼	1¼
1536	Phœnix Gt. Consols	1	1¾
50000	Poltimore, Devon	1	2
2220	Polzeath Consols	1	1
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	1¾	3
12000	Prignant Consols	1	1¼
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	⅜
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	1⅜
10000	Rheidol United Mine	1	1¼
2500	Ringabella, nr. Cork	4	3
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	9s.	½
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	1⅛
3500	Silver Brook, Devon	1	1
4094	Sourton Consols	23s.	1
5000	South Alfred Consols	1	1½
20000	South Cork (cop.)	1	1
21000	South Devon Consols	1	¾
1200	So.-East White Grit	3s.	—
3000	South Exmouth	—	2
953	South Plain Wood	£6 7	1½
	South Tavy Consols	⅛	⅜
10000	South Towey	⅛	⅛
2048	South Wales Consols	1⅜	1⅛
3072	South-West Phœnix	1	2
1024	South Wheal Alfred	⅛	1
—	South Wheal Lovel		2
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅛	1½
6144	St. Austell Consols	1	⅜
10000	Tamar Maria	⅛	⅜
5000	Temple Consols	2	2⅜
6000	Thomas's United	2	2⅜
50000	Treburget Consols	⅛	⅜
3000	Tregonebris & Fat-work	1	1
518	Tremar, Liskeard	5½	6
4000	Tremollett Down	6s	⅜
6000	Trenault (lime quar.)	1	1⅜
4000	Tresellyan (tin, cop.)	⅛	⅜
4000	Tresellyn Consols	⅛	⅜
1024	Trethevy, St. Cleer	8½	4
4096	Trevallick, Liskeard	6d	¼
4096	Treweatha	2½	2⅜
5120	Treworlis & Trenethick	⅛	1
512	Tywardreath (cop.)	23	35
5000	Tyllwyd (lead)	1	1¼
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners	⅛	⅜
1000	West Allt-y-Crib	⅛	—
12000	West Buller, Crowan	8s.	1
1024	West Phœnix	10½	16
256	West Sharp Tor	38	150
1656	West Stray Park	2	4
6240	West United Hills	18s	1
4096	West Wheal Edward	¾	1
1024	West Wh. Fanny	2	3¾
1024	West Wheal Fortune	¼	1
6000	West Wh. Friendsh.	13s. 6d	¾
10000	West Wheal Jane	¼	⅜
2048	West Wheal Robins	⅛	⅜
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2
2500	West Wh. Trannack	1	—
3072	Weston, Shropshire	19s.	2
120	Wheal Ballarat	1	—
5000	Wheal Bawden	9s	⅜
5000	Wheal Bazely	1	1⅜
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.)	⅛	⅜
1024	Wheal Catherine	4¾	2¾
6400	Wheal Cocke (cop.)	⅛	1
3000	Wheal Dora	3¾	1
5000	Wheal Eckley	1	1¼
4096	Wheal Edward	1¼	1¾
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	1⅝	1¾
2048	Wh. Fenwick (cop.)	⅛	1
916	Wheal Fortescue	5⅛	¾
5000	Wh. Fortune, S. Tawton	1	2
512	Wheal Freedom	⅛	5
1536	Wheal Gill, Liskeard	9¼	7
2048	Wheal Hamlyn	1¾	¼
3000	Wheal Helen (tin)	⅛	2
1024	Wheal Hill, Cornw.	¾	1
5000	Wheal Jane	¼	1
1200	Wheal Ludcott	¾	3
5000	Wheal Messenger	⅛	⅜
2048	Wheal Permewan	1	1
8900	Wheal Peru, Cornw.	8s. 6d	¾
6000	Wheal Pollard	6s. 8d	1
4096	Wheal Sarah (cop.)	4s.	⅜
10000	Wheal Samson	1	4
128	Wheal St. Andrew	7	10
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback	6⅜	6
3000	Wheal Tristrem	2	—
4000	Wheal Victoria	25s. 6d	1
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	1½	1⅜
4096	Wheal Wrey, St. Ive	11s.	2
6400	Whitford (lead)	—	6s
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	¼	—
[illegible]	Winster (lead)	1	1
15000	Wrysgan (slate)	1	1¾
100	Wyndham Consols	19	25

*** Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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